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NOON REPORTS.

National Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The committee on credentials re-assembled at 7:30 last night. One hour and a half was allowed for the presentation of the case of the Tammany contestants, which was occupied by Judge George Comstock, Amasa J. Parker and Mr. Mack, of Albany, Geo. Miller and John Kelly. The anti-Tammany case was presented by Gov. Walker, George M Bebee, Lester B. Faulkner, Rufus Peckham, John R. Fellows and J. Thomas Spriggs. All that Tammany asked was that its representatives be allowed an equal representation in the convention with the sitting delegates, and asked it in the name of harmony in the party in New York, stating that were it refused it would endanger the national ticket in that State, and the Democratic party was not in a position to lose one chance. The sitting delegates replied that the admission of Tammany to the convention would lose as many votes for the Democratic party as Tammany could bring it. At 11 o'clock the committee closed its doors and went into secret consideration of the case. Before doing so a committeeman asked Kelly whether, if his delegation was admitted he would pledge himself to support the nominee of the convention whoever he might be, saying that his vote on the contest would be influenced by Kelly's answer. Kelly replied that speaking freely and frankly for himself alone he would say, if admitted to the convention and Samuel J. Tilden were nominated he would and could not support him, but that if any other man were nominated he would work his best for the nominee's election. Judge Comstock replied to the same question that he would support the nominee of the convention unless he was a murderer, thief or felon.

Patrick Gowan, a Saratoga Tammany contestant, stated that he would feel in honor bound if admitted to participate in the Convention to support its nominee. At 12:15 the committee by a vote of 32 to 4 (Arkansas, Colorado, New Jersey and Delaware, voting no) voted in favor of allowing the sitting delegates from New York to retain their seats.

The committee on resolutions did not reassemble until late in the evening and then organized by electing Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, chairman and John P. Irish, of Iowa, secretary. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Merriwether and other representatives of the woman's suffrage association were allowed to present their case and make arguments of considerable length. The representatives of different States then submitted resolutions which they desired to be incorporated in the platform and one or more were submitted from most of the States; all were referred to a sub committee of 9.

CINCINNATI, 10 a. m.—Not twenty delegates in their seats. The galleries are two-thirds full. The weather is warm and sultry.

It is understood that the committee on credentials will report immediately after organization is effected. The platform committee are still at work on their resolutions. The usual demonstrations of applause were made as prominent gentlemen came in, and when banners of Randall and other political clubs passed up the aisles. The fact is unmistakable, however, that there is here much less of this outside pressure for individual candidates than there was at Chicago.

The circular of the National Woman Suffrage Association was distributed through the hall and signed by Mrs. Gage as Chairman; Mrs. Susan B. Anthony as Vice-President; Mrs. Spencer as Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Sheldon as Recording Secretary; Mrs. Jane H. Spofford as Treasurer, and a Vice-President from each State.

It demands the recognition of women's rights and insertion in the platform of plank pledging the Democratic party to use all its powers to secure the women of the nation protection in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

The woman's suffrage representatives were honored with applause from the audience as they took their seats.

After a brilliant voluntary on the organ, the military band played various national and operatic airs. "Yankee Doodle" alone seemed to arouse the audience.

The convention was called to order at 10:40 a. m., when all of the delegates appeared to be on hand. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor. Dr. Taylor is of the Scott street Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington, Ky. He prayed for harmony.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Siantenbery, of Indiana, moved a resolution that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows and orphans should be put by Congress on the same footing as the soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Platform Committee.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials, and asked if it was ready to report. There was an interval of several minutes before there was any response. In the meantime the Chair ordered to be read the telegram from Reynales Basin, New York: The bonfire is ready to be lighted with three cheers for the Democratic nominee. [Laughter and applause.]

At 10:54 Judge Hoadley announced that the chairman of Credentials committee was not in the house and called on the committee on Permanent Organization, when Martin, of Delaware, chairman of the committee submitted a report.

When the report had been read, Mr. Young, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, and demanded that he be permitted to present the report of the committee on credentials.

The chair said the report on permanent organization was before the house, and asked the convention's will.

Mr. Martin moved that his report be adopted, and on that asked the previous question, which he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Jeffreys, of Louisiana, moved to postpone further proceedings on the report on permanent organization until the convention had received and acted on the credentials committee's report. Adopted.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, as chairman, presented the report of the committee on credentials. They reported that there were two delegations from Massachusetts. They admit both delegations by an agreement between the two united delegations to cast the vote of the State. They also reported in favor of the sitting delegates from the 26th District of Pennsylvania. In the case of New York the committee had carefully weighed the whole evidence, and with singular unanimity had voted to allow the sitting members to retain their seats. [Great applause.] There were no other contestants anywhere and the committee report a full list of delegates entitled to seats.

Mr. Carroll, of Kansas, presented the minority report. It was proposed to have the reading clerk read it, but the chair said the gentleman from Kansas should have his own way about it. [Applause.] Mr. Carroll proceeded to read his report but was interrupted with boisterous cries of "Louder! Louder! Let the clerk read it!" Judge Hoadley called for order and said that the gentleman from Kansas could be heard by the entire house if order was preserved, and it was his right to be heard and he should be heard. [Applause.] Mr. Carroll proceeded to argue that the position of the Tammany men at this time is precisely analogous to the condition of the New York contestants in 18.6, when the contestants were admitted to half the seats of New York in the convention, which action suited the party and led to victory.

The roll-call on the minority report began at 1:10. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Carroll, of Kansas; Fell, of New Jersey; Barella, of Colorado; and Davidson, of Arkansas.

Mr. Young demanded the previous question, stating that the committee had spent all night on this work and he believed had done it well.

The previous question was seconded and it was ordered that the roll be called. When Alabama was called it was not ready and an interval was allowed for consultation.

Mr. Young inquired whether, under the rules of the House of Representatives, there would not be an hour for debate after the previous question was ordered.

The chair replied that the convention had adopted the rules of the last convention when only 5 minutes debate was allowed.

After the order of the previous question, the roll call proceeded with: Alabama, 5 ayes, 15 noes; Arkansas, 12 ayes; California, 7 ayes, 5 noes; Colorado, 4 ayes, 6 noes; Connecticut, 12 ayes; Delaware, 6 ayes; Florida, 2 ayes, 6 noes; Georgia, 17 ayes, 5 noes; Illinois, 16 ayes, 24 noes; Indiana, 30 ayes, Iowa, 19 ayes, 3 noes; Kansas, 10 noes; Kentucky, 21 ayes, 3 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 14 ayes; Maryland, 16 noes; Massachusetts, 14 ayes, 10 noes; Michigan, 17 ayes, 5 noes; Minnesota, 10 noes; Mississippi, 10 ayes, 6 noes; Missouri, 20 ayes, 10 noes; Nebraska, 6 ayes; Nevada, 6 ayes; New Hampshire, 10 ayes; New Jersey, 8 ayes, 10 noes; New York declined to vote and the chair putting the question it was excused; North Carolina, 6 ayes, 14 noes; Ohio, 25 ayes, 19 noes; Oregon, 6 ayes; Pennsylvania, 38 ayes, 12 noes; Rhode Island, 8 ayes; South Carolina, 14 noes; Tennessee, 22 noes; Texas, 16 noes; Vermont, 8 ayes, 2 noes; Virginia, 4 ayes, 18 noes; West Virginia, 5 ayes, 4 noes, (one absent); Wisconsin, 20 noes. Total, yeas 360, nays 295. So the main question was ordered to be now put.

Mr. Young said under the rules of the House that there was one hour for debate, of which he proposed that two-thirds be given to the contestants and their friends. (Applause.)

Loud cries of "platform," "take platform," caused Mr. Young to go to the stage, and he proposed to give forty minutes to any man who would be suggested by Mr. Kelly, of New York, reserving his own twenty minutes to reply. (Applause and hisses.)

The chair stated that he understood it to be the wish of the contestants to be represented by Mr. Kelly, and asked that he be accorded that privilege. (Hisses and cries of "yes!" "yes!")

Finally, the chair announced that he heard no objection, and invited Mr. Kelly to the platform.

Mr. Kelly not being in the hall, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to escort anybody to the platform whom the New York contestants should indicate.

In response Geo. W. Miller, of Albany, came forward and was greeted with applause. He hoped the right of free speech would not be interrupted for a moment by any man in whose veins flows one drop of Democratic blood. (Cheers) Contestants come here with same earnest desire as aminated all delegates in this hall. (Applause) They come with no firebrand but to present an olive branch, with a view to victorious success. Reference to the name of Kelly was greeted with applause and storm of hisses, which were renewed when the speaker declared that he had no superior in integrity and devotion to Democratic principles and party. He proceeded to argue the importance of giving the Tammany men some representation in this body as a means of securing unity and success. Only fifteen of the contestants are from New York city and the remainder of them represented over 40,000 Democrats scattered all over the State and numbering at least one-fifth of the Democratic vote in said State. Speaking for the contestants from the rural districts, he said that they intended to support whoever should be made the candidates of this convention. They were all anxious only for such proceedings here as shall tend best to promote and insure a great triumph. (Applause.) But deprive the rank and file of their leaders and like soldiers in the field there was danger that they would be demoralized and skulk away from the fight. But if the convention would observe Democratic precedents and give the contestants here an opportunity to participate in its proceedings he could assure them that the Democracy would carry the State of New York. (Applause.)

He proceeded to urge that the sitting delegates here were representatives of the machine politics, against which public sentimen was protesting in the Democratic party as well as in the Republican party. Unless some compromise of this question should be made here, it would be impossible to prevent the running of two Democratic electoral tickets in New York, and this would tend to defeat. He and his friends could not control this result, try as they might, unless this convention should give them twenty seats, recommended by the minority report. Give them these and they could draw out and make an effective and magnificent Democratic vote of New York which would secure victory next autumn.

Amasa J. Parker, announced by the chairman as a sterling old Democrat, followed for the contestants. He said the contestants represented at least 150,000 of the Democrats of that State who demand to be heard here. He came in spirit of harmony with a great desire that wisdom and patriotism of this convention should unite the party and redeem the National Government. He and his associates from the rural districts should support whatever ticket should be named here. (Applause.) He voted for Governor Robinson. (Applause.) The contestants represent much more than 40,000 of the Tammany vote in the New York City or 70,000 votes cast for Kelly for Governor.

The majority report of the committee on credentials was read as follows:

Massachusetts—Two delegations are present from the State of Massachusetts, one known as the Faneuil Hall delegation, and the other as Mechanics' Hall convention. By joint request, made by the delegation to the committee on credentials, we earnestly recommend that both delegations be admitted to seats and the united delegation to cast the vote to which the State is entitled. (Applause.)

Pennsylvania—In the case of contesting delegation from the Twenty-Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, we report that the sitting delegates are entitled to retain their seats as members of the convention.

New York.—The committee has carefully examined all the evidence brought before it bearing on the contested case from the State of New York. It carefully and patiently considered all the the facts in the contest and the weight of the evidence presented by both sides, and by a singularly unanimous vote it allows the sitting members to retain their seats. [General applause, except from the Tammany benches.] With these exceptions there was was no contest before the committee, and we herewith submit a list of the delegates duly entitled to seats.

The minority report was read by Mr. Carroll, of Kansas, (one of the committee) as follows: After hearing the contesting delegations from the State of New York, we find that the State is divided into two factions, each having all materials of perfect party organization and each assuming to represent regularly a large body of the Democratic voters of that State; that each of said party divisions has held a State convention under the regular call and has duly elected delegates to represent the State of New York in this convention; that the attitude of theses factions is precisely analagous to that of Democrats of that State in 1856; that to unite the party at that time the National Convention divided the delegations allowing each to cast half of the votes to which the State was entitled to in that Convention; that such action united the party in the State of New York and eventuated in the election of a Democratic President. We believe a similar course at this time will result in kindred success and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Faulkner branch of the Democratic delegation from the State of New York be allowed to cast fifty votes in this convention, and that the Shakespeare Hall Democracy be allowed to cast twenty votes in such convention, and that each of said divisions shall determine its methods of counting such votes.

[The majority report was adopted by a large majority and Kelley's men excluded.]

[As we go to press, Messrs. Bayard, Hancock, Fields, Thurman, Morrison and Hendricks have been put in nomination, and the Convention is discussing a motion to ajourn to 10 a. m. to-morrow.]

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

National Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The chair stated that the question was first upon substituting the minority for the majority report, and ordered a roll call. The States voted as follows: Alabama, 11 ayes, 3 noes; Arkansas, 12 ayes. Under the unit instructions California voted, ayes 10; Colorado, 3 ayes, 3 noes; Connecticut, 12 noes; Delaware, 1 aye, 5 noes; Florida, 5 ayes, 3 noes; Georgia, 9 ayes, 13 noes; Illinois, 26 ayes 16 noes; Indiana, 30 noes. Under the unit instructions Iowa voted 22 noes; Kansas, 10 ayes; Kentucky, 24 noes; Louisiana, 16 noes; Maine, 6 ayes, 8 noes; Maryland, 12 ayes, 4 noes; Massachusetts, 9½ ayes, 15 noes, 4 absent; Michigan, 2 ayes 20 noes; Minnesota, 10 noes, under the unit instructions; Mississippi voted, 4 ayes, 12 noes; Missouri, 11 ayes, 19 noes; Nebraska, 6 noes; Nevada, 8 noes; New Hampshire, 1 aye, 9 noes; New Jersey, 12 ayes, 6 noes. New York hesitated to answer, and there were loud calls of "vote, vote," but she asked to be passed, and the request was granted. North Carolina, 20 noes; Ohio, 17 ayes, 27 noes; Oregon, 6 noes; Pennsylvania, 10 ayes, 47 noes; Rhode Island, 2 ayes, 6 noes; South Carolina, 5 ayes, 9 noes; Tennessee, 11 ayes, 12 noes; Texas, 13 ayes, 3 noes; Vermont, 3 ayes, 7 noes; Virginia, 4 ayes, 18 noes; West Virginia, 4 ayes, 5 noes (one absent); Wisconsin, 20 noes. New York was called again and excused. The chair announced the result: ayes 205½, noes 547. So the motion to substitute the minority report was rejected. (Massachusetts was 1½ short.)

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report, it was adopted by a viva voce vote. [Great applause.]

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a resolution that the delegation from the State of New York, of which Amasa J. Parker is chairman, be invited to seats on the floor of the convention during its session. Mr. Young favored it and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Delaware, the report and resolution from the committee on permanent organization was then adopted.

The chair appointed a committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair, Sentors McDonald, of Indiana and Butler, of South Carolina; Thomas O'Conner, of Tennessee. Mr. Stevenson not being present the band entertained the audience while the committee went after him. It was 1:45 p. m., when Mr. Stevenson arrived and was presented to the Convention as its President. Judge Hoadley in handing him the gavel as a symbol of authority said it could fall into no worthier hands. He was received with applause. He said he accepted the chair with high appreciation of honor and responsibility and trust confided to him. He knew that he was not indebted for this compliment to any personal merit, but as a tribute to his grand old commonwealth and its devotion in sun shine and storm to Democratic principles. In the name of Kentucky therefore he presented his thanks. He welcomed the representative men of the Democratic party to Cincinnati. There was joy in their coming; he saw in the faces before him that the flag which they put out shall be born triumphantly to victory. (Applause) He proceeded at some length to extol the Democratic party in its history and mission.

On motion, a resolution of thanks was tendered to the temporary chairman for the able and impartial discharge of his duties, which Judge Hoadley briefly acknowledged.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., moved that as the committee on Resolutions were not ready to report, the convention proceed to business of nominations.

Mr. Baughman, of Maryland, moved to take a recess. Loud cries no! no! and it was voted down by a great majority.

Mr. Breckenridge modified his motion so as to provide for a call of the roll of States for presentation of candidates, and that each delegate may have ten minutes in which to present his candidate.

An Ohio delegate moved to postpone the further consideration of Breckenridge's motion until the committee on Platform shall have reported. [Loud cries no! no!] After considerable confusion in which various counter motions were made, purport of which could not be heard, the motion to proceed to nominations of candidates as moved by Breckenridge, was adopted.

The roll of States was called accordingly for nominations, when California called Mr. McElrath of its delegation, who took the platform, saying it was the high privilege of this convention to name the next President of the United States. [Applause.] After some general remarks as to the purposes and policy of the Democratic party, he said be desired to present the name of one of her own sons, born in New England and developed in California, Stephen J. Field. Appointed as a Democrat during the throes of civil war, he held the commission of Abraham Lincoln as evidence of his loyalty to the Union. He was a man without fear and without reproach, the very embodiment of Democratic faith.

Mr. Brown, of California, seconded the nomination of Mr. Field, but could not be heard and was interrupted by cries of Time, time; let the secretary read it; until he withdrew.

The call of Delaware was greeted with tumultuous applause.

George Gray, of that State, presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard.

He said Delaware was small in numbers but he was proud of her history and of her position in the sisterhood of States. She was here to-day to do her best in behalf of the common cause; who will lead best in the struggle for constitutional government and the popular rights? They were here to-day to decide (a voice "Bayard," "Bayard.")

When the speaker mentioned the full name of Thomas Francis Bayard it was hailed with a spontaneous burst of applause; he was no novice but a man of experience and statesmanship; his name and record were known wherever our flag floats or the English tongue is spoken. With a private character as spotless as snow, a judgment as clear as sunlight and as keen as the flashing sabre, the people all know him and need not be told who and what he is. In whom more than him will the business interests of the country find more trust? Who better than he will truly represent the Democratic party, or who give a higher direction to its aspirations than he whose name is the very synonym of opposition to corruption in every form? Who had contributed more to the present commanding strength of the Democratic party? Don't tell us that you admire and love him, that he is unavailable. Don't tell us that he is too good a man to command the suffrages of the Democracy. Tell us that the brave party is to be led by brave men who will never falter in any emergency. His nomination will be a presage of victory in November from gulf to ocean. [Applause.]

When Ill., was called Samuel S. Marshall after a somewhat tiresome and general political speech in which he was interrupted by impatient calls of "time, time," and confusion, said the American people now demand as their leader a man worthy of the cause and one of inflexible honor, indomitable courage, a man of the people, one who is a legislator, and finally on behalf of unanimous Illinois, he named the gallant soldier, Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois.

A Virginia delegate protested against outside interruption, and said if they repeated it he would demand that the hall and galleries be cleared of all except the delegates. [Applause and much confusion.]

The call for Indiana was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering outside of the delegates' seats, which was renewed wildly as the banner of Thomas A. Hendricks moved from the rear of the platform.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, desired to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana who was fit to be President. After complimentary allusions to all the candidates already presented, all of whom he knew were worthy of every honor, he said there was none however with more commendation in works of his life than attached to Thos. A. Hendricks. [Great applause.] Indiana had for twenty years been the important battle-ground of the Democratic party, and she had never faltered with Hendricks in front. (Applause.)

There were no divided counsels in Indiana; there was no treachery here; they were unanimous and cordial in their presentation of the gentleman whom he had named; he was worthy of all support and his administration, if nominated and elected, would prove as his administration in every station he had filled in the past. To the South, who had been more faithful? to the North, who had been truer?

Indiana nailed his colors to the mast and would stand by them and go down with them in honor, if need be. But if Indiana's hopes were realized here it would be presage of great victory. (Applause.)

When Massachusetts was called Mr. Saltonstall took the platform, to second the nomination of Bayard. (Applause.)

They all desired candidates who would elevate stations to which they would be called and who would honor their offices more than they would be honored by them. Such a man was Bayard. His nomination would excite throughout the land the greatest enthusiasm and attract hosts, who have never heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. No act of his could be pointed at which admits of doubtful construction. In such a nomination the country would find a relief. He had courage to act at all times according to his sense of right; the country was weary of merely available men. It wanted the best man and the best would be most available. [Applause.] Without blot upon his life, public or private; all like his great prototype, without fear and without reproach, he was a most fit candidate for President of the United States.

New York being called, voices in the galleries called, "Tilden, Tilden," and were greeted with furious hisses.

The chairman of the New York delegation asked to have the State passed.

When Ohio was called, Mr. Sweeney, of that State, took the platform and read a speech, in which he said the Democracy of Ohio, in the State Convention, with absolute unanimity, had determined to present the name of Allen G. Thurman; he would forbear eulogy, for that would not be grateful to the man whose name he presented, nor would he consume time in reciting useless biography.

When Pennsylvania was called its chairman said they had no candidate to present, but one of their delegates desired to present a name.

Dan. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, took the platform, as he said, to nominate one whose name would reconcile all factions and carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, (applause,) and Ohio. He proposed the name of a soldier whose name was stainless as his sword, Winfield Scott Hancock. This gave occasion for the wildest burst of applause that had been witness d either on the floor or in the galleries, many delegates rising to their feet. If elected he will take his seat. [Great applause.]

Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, seconded the nomination.

A motion to adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock being voted on, the motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 329 ayes to 398 nays.

When South Carolina was called, Wade Hampton rose and was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause as he went forward on crutches and ascended the platform. When order was restored Gen. Hampton said: "South Carolina had no preference, no candidates. Recognizing the enthusiasm with which Hancock's name had been received, he would say that the South would feel safe with Hancock for they had been under him when he was in power. They appreciated the ability of Thurman and the fitness of all candidates who had been named, but South Carolina favored Bayard because they believed him the strongest name before the Convention. (Applause.)

The Chairman of the Texas delegation stated his desire to second the nomination of General Hancock.

Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, took the platform, as he said, to second the nomination of the soldier-statesman Hancock. He proceeded to extol General Hancock's conduct in the South when in military command after the war had closed; when he said that the war was over and the Constitution revived, and when he ordered the doors of the bastiles to be opened and their inmates set free. He urged the good policy of naming General Hancock, who, besides being eminently worthy of Democratic support, would unite the party, challenge the approval of the whole country and bring votes, and that was what they wanted, in God's name, of the Democrats, Republicans or whoever else. [Applause].

Mr. Stringfellow, of Virginia, took the platform to second the nomination of Judge Field, who had been in peace and war a defender of that old Constitution Old Virginia had defended so long and intended to defend forever.

Mr. Daniel, of Va., followed. The convention was embarrassed by the variety and brilliancy of names from which to choose their nominee. Complimenting all whose names had been presented, he still believed that the strongest nomination that could be made here would be that of Hancock. [Applause,] not of Pennsylvania only but W. S. Hancock, of the whole United States. [Applause.] He was first after war to salute with his stainless sword the majesty of civil laws. He combatted argument that the country was tired of the rule of the camp and was opposed to soldier candidates, citing the fact that Washington himself was a typical soldier and yet civil magistrate of this country without a peer. [Applause.] Hancock's nomination would mean instantaneous and constant aggression. It would say to all the land, "we move on the enemy's works to-morrow." [Applause.] Nominate Hancock and they would hear music and cheers of the boys who wore blue mingling with those who wore the gray. [Applause.]

Mr. Goode, of West Virginia, next took the platform, supporting Mr. Thurman's nomination. Under him there would be no North, South, East or West, but one common union. Cries, Time, time, in the face of which Mr. Goode closed.

The chair then announced the names that were in nomination for President of the United States. The names are Hendricks, Bayard, Thurman, Hancock. They were received with considerable applause, that of Hancock being the greatest, most enthusiastic and apparently, most spontaneous and natural.

Mr. Breckenridge moved that the convention proceed to ballot, and urged the importance of proceeding with business and getting through with it as quickly as possible.

Some one urged that they should first adopt a platform.

Mr. Breckenridge insisted on having the ballot now. There were no differences of opinion in the party now which made the adoption of a platform before the nomination a necessity.

Judge Hoadley moved that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. [Great cries of No, no; call the roll, call the roll.]

Mr. McGafferty, of Mass., charged that in the *viva voce* vote on the motion to adjourn the galleries joined, and he asked for a vote by call of the roll to postpone. The motion to adjourn was lost and balloting ordered.

The chair said that he had not yet announced the vote on the motion, and ordered a call of the States on adjournment, which resulted as follows: Ayes 317½, noes 395½, so the motion to adjourn was lost. This looked like victory for Hancock against the field, though it was not a decisive test. It is evident, however, that the friends of the other candidates were afraid of it.

Mr. Hoggett, of Mississippi, moved to proceed immediately to ballot for a nominee for President. Agreed to with a few dissents. (Applause.)

The roll was then called. As the vote of each State was announced from the platform, cheers and hisses were renewed and some one moved that the galleries be cleared, but it was not pressed. While the clerks were adding up their tally the band played "Dixie" the first strain of which took a large part of the audience to their feet, with cheers, which redoubled as "Yankee Doodle" followed.

The totals of the first ballot were announced by the chair as follows: Whole vote cast 735½. Bayard, 163½; Field, 65; Morrison, 62; Hendricks, 49½; Hancock, 171; Thurman, 68½; Seymour, 8; Loveland, 5; Payne, 81; McDonald, 3; Randall, 3; Tilden, 38; Lathrop, 1; McClellan, 2; Black, 1; English, 1; Parker, 1; Jewett, 1; Ewing, 10.

The chair announced that no one having received two-thirds there was no choice.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted, and the convention adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

The roll by States on the first ballot we glean from the Western Union bulletins as follows. The figures do not in some instances agree with the official count, but we can't help that.

Hancock—Alabama 7, Georgia 8, Iowa 7, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 16, Maine 14, Massachusetts 6, Michigan 5, Minnesota 10, Mississippi 5, Missouri 12, New Hampshire 4, North Carolina 9, Rhode Island 2, Tennessee 11, Pennsylvania 25, Texas 9, Vermont 10, Virginia 3, West Virginia 3, Wisconsin 1. Total 168.

Bayard—Alabama 7, Connecticut 4, Delaware 6, Florida 8, Georgia 5, Iowa 3, Kentucky 6, Maryland 16, Massachusetts 11½, Michigan 2, Mississippi 8, Missouri 4, New Hampshire 3, New Jersey 10, North Carolina 1, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 14, Tennessee 9, Pennsylvania 7, Texas 5, Virginia 10, Wisconsin 6. Total 147½.

Morrison—Illinois 42, Missouri 3, Wisconsin 10. Total 55.

Field—Alabama 5, Arkansas 12, California 6, Colorado 1, Georgia 8, Kentucky 2, Massachusetts 1½, Michigan 4, Mississippi 2, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee 2, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 1, Virginia 9, Wisconsin 2. Total 64½.

Tilden—Kentucky 5, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 1, Mississippi 1, Missouri 7, Nevada 3, North Carolina 1, Rhode Island 1, Oregon 2, Pennsylvania 15. Total 38.

Hendricks—California 1, Connecticut 3, Georgia 1, Indiana 30, Iowa 2, Kentucky 2, Massachusetts ½, Missouri 3, New Jersey 4, North Carolina 1, Texas 1. Total 48½

Parker—New Jersey 1.

English, of Connecticut—Rhode Island 1.

Jewett—Pennsylvania 1.

Lathrop—Michigan 1.

Randall—Pennsylvania 1, New Jersey 3, Massachusetts 2. Total 6.

Black—North Carolina 1.

Payne—Connecticut 2, Iowa 2, Kansas 10, Michigan 1, Nebraska 6, New York 70-91.

MacDonald—Iowa 2, Kentucky 1—3.

Loveland—Colorado 5.

Seymour—Rhode Island 1, California 2, North Carolina 1, Pennsylvania 3, Michigan 1—8.

Thurman—Alabama 1, Arkansas 3, Connecticut 2, Kentucky 7, Massachusetts ½, New Hampshire 2, Ohio 44, Tennessee 1, Texas 1, West Virginia 7—68½.

McClellan—Michigan 2, Wisconsin 1. Total 3.

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MONDAY, the 28th day of June next.
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ESTIMATED RESULTS.
Amount, $1,000; Age, 30; Annual Payments of $30.36.
Total Premiums paid in 20 years, $607.20; Reserve on Policy in 20 years, $467.00; Accumulated Dividends in 20 years, $631.00—104 per cent.; Total cash value in 20 years, $1,098.00—180 per cent.
You pay $30.36 annually for 20 years, and in case of death prior to that period, your heirs wil receive $1,000, which is certainly a very large return for the money paid. If, however, you live to the end of the 20 years, you will have two privileges, either one of which you may elect.
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There is no surrender or paid-up value to this policy until the expiration of the Tontine period. Thirty days' grace is allowed for the payment of premiums on this policy, but when taken, a fine or interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be required.
It affords me great pleasure in calling the attention of my friends and the public in general to the prominent position now held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which I have the honor of representing. To obtain a full and perfect knowledge of the workings of this immense institution, I would respectfully refer you to the examination of the leaflet "Facts," lately published by the Society, and which is in general circulation, but I desire especially now to invite all those who have not yet insured, as well as those who are contemplating additional insurance, to examine carefully the operations of the "*Tontine Savings Fund Policy*," which are practically explained above. Those of my old friends I take it for granted are sufficiently satisfied that it is to their interest to carry policies of assurance, but there is a large number of young men now coming upon the stage of life who are to take our places, and who will require especially the aid offered by sound and well-conducted Life Assurance Companies in providing against death as well as mature age. To all such is this plan of assurance particularly adapted. Many of these policies which have had a shorter period to run are now maturing, and the results prove that no other plan of assurance can or ever has produced such favorable returns. Is there any young man from the age of 18 to 30 who cannot afford to lay aside every year the small sum of $30.36? This amount will secure a policy of $1,000 payable at death, and it is estimated that it will pay the same amount at the end of the twenty years. *In a word, this investment obviates the necessity of a savings bank, because in case of death it accomplishes at once what would require the savings of a life-time.*
P. F. PESCUD, Gen'l Ag't.
je 22-d1m w3w RALEIGH, N. C.

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"Then, they whom I unite, let some Court put asunder."
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NOTICE.
North Carolina Railroad Company,
SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, May 31st, 1880.
THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of the North

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 24, 1880.

CINCINNATI.

The Convention disposed of all preliminary business yesterday and commenced the work of balloting. The result of the first and only ballot had is elsewhere printed in this morning's NEWS. We do not note anything suggestive in the ballot, unless the thirty-eight votes for Gov. TILDEN may be so regarded. Beyond a doubt the Convention would nominate him if convinced that the breach in New York would not affect Democratic voters in a general election as it did in the State election. Every man in nomination is acceptable to the Convention and to its constituency. The only point of difference is as to the chances of success. As the Radical New York *Times* says, "the question before the Cincinnati Convention is entirely one of political arithmetic. Given the solid South, with its 138 Electoral votes, the problem is how to find the other 47 votes from Northern States which are necessary to make a clear majority for the party candidate. A glance at the figures will show how impossible it is to reason out a Democratic victory without New York. To leave New York out of the table of Democratic States would involve the necessity of carrying Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, California, Nevada, and Oregon—a total of 49 votes. Including New York, it requires but Indiana, or New Jersey and Connecticut, or California, Oregon, and Nevada, to make up the required majority of the Electoral College. That is to say, if the Democrats cannot carry New York, their only chance of winning depends upon carrying seven doubtful States, in addition to the solid South, while if they can find a candidate capable of carrying New York, they need only the further addition to the Southern vote of Indiana, or of two adjoining States, or of the Pacific slope, to obtain a majority."

HOW TO WORK.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the census and the election returns will see that the Democratic party in North Carolina has won its victories not so much by winning recruits from Radicalism as by inducing Democrats who had neglected their duty to go to the polls and vote. This is what we have to do this year as in former years. If we would win, we must work; and if we would work with effect, we must work together. How are we to work?

There is no better machinery than that to which we have been accustomed. State, Congressional, County and Township Committees, now as heretofore, must share in the direction of the campaign, but to the Township Committees at last must we look for the labor necessary to insure success. All over the State, during the next few weeks, our friends will hold meetings to nominate county candidates and arrange for county canvasses. Let them not forget that their Township Committees must be composed of active, energetic, working men who will see to it that the people register and go to the polls. Once there they are sure to vote right. To get them there men must be seen and talked to specially and individually—must be warned of the time and place of voting, and of the danger of not voting. Provision must be made for securing the attendance of the lame and the halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men must be roused to a sense of their duty to their party and to their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challengers must be appointed, and the registration books must be thoroughly inspected. All these and other things too must be done if we would carry the day and they must be done by the members of the Township Committees. No organization can be efficient that does not rely upon these local committees, each one operating in a small territory, and consequently familiar with every part of it, its members knowing and known to every qualified voter in it.

POLITICAL JOURNALISM.

When the Governor of Georgia, a few weeks ago, appointed Governor JOE BROWN a Senator in the place of General GORDON, Georgia politics, people and papers were mightily stirred up. Too often in these latter days people do not wait for proof that those who stand in their way ought to be put out of everybody's way, but sail in with charges of any sort of rascality, on the chance that the people will believe, or, if they do not believe, will think it bad policy to make candidates out of men thus put on what is nowadays called "the defensive." Out in Georgia a lot of men want Gov. COLQUITT'S place; another lot want the place given to Governor BROWN, when the Legislature meets and fills the GORDON vacancy; and yet another lot want a new deal all round. So they invented a charge that Governor BROWN bought General GORDON'S resignation, and that then BROWN and GORDON bought COLQUITT, and there was a regular teapot-tempest in the Georgia papers.

The Savannah *News* was too wise to be carried away by the cyclone. Its editor is a man of judgment, prudence and experience; he did not believe in the buying and selling, and though by no means a BROWN advocate declined to allow the Governor and the Senators to be assailed as guilty of it. Friends who thought they understood the rights and wrongs of newspaper conduct fretted and fumed and found fault, but they have concluded, after the sober second thought, that he was right. "We were pressed by friends," says the *News*, "to enter the arena in a combative mood, and, by assailing Governor BROWN revive the distractions and animosities of the past. But here experience and, we think, a wiser policy guided our judgment. We said calmly there was no need for a fight; and we had no disposition to contribute, unnecessarily, to disturbances in the Democratic rank at this critical period of our political life, when one great question, to which every other in politics is subordinate, should absorb our thoughts, efforts and ambitions. Nor were we willing to say to the Senate of the United States, libellously, "Georgia sends you an unworthy man; look out for him." Political journalism has a wide scope for the inquisition of the record of public men, which is too frequently abused by inexperienced or unreflecting men, who are to be found in the "fourth estate" as in all others. * * * A good editor is not made in a day. He must have experience in the style of journalism to which the paper is to be devoted. If it be a political sheet, he should be versed in political history generally, and the special histories of parties, and of public men who are leaders of popular thought. He must have this knowledge with tact and judgment. Practice must have taught him to wield a ready and forcible pen. He must have the clear head to weigh the excitements of the day, that he may not be unduly controlled by them, and led into blundering and injustice. And, above all, he should be a man of strict honor, who would scorn to use the power of the pen for the gratification of his own public malice, or private grudge, or those of political and personal friends. Such, in brief, is our idea of what an editor ought to be. It requires firmness to resist the fervid entreaties of friends who, inexperienced in journalism and its responsibilities, regard political measures from a purely personal standpoint, and not with the cool criticism of political knowledge and skill."

As everybody thinks of Cincinnati now, the columns of THE NEWS are pretty well filled with the facts and fancies telegraphed thence to New York, Philadelphia, and Raleigh.

How Democrats Make a President.

[Special to the N. Y. World, 22d.]

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The convention is here, delegates, alternates and crowd—particularly crowd. Shell within shell the candidate-making goes on in this the last day of preparatory work. There is the swarming crowd that fills the sidewalks and eddies in the hotel corridors and jams the bed-rooms, four, six, eight, ten in a room—a crowd overflowing everywhere, but filling into a packed mob in groups and moving files. In the narrow space bounded by three hotels, the Gibson, the Burnett and the Grand—which make the whole of Cincinnati to the delegate—the visible presence of the convention lies today. Allowance made for the difference between the repose of Cincinnati and the rattle of New York, it is as if this great mob of dusty good-natured men were spread from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the St. Denis, filling both hotels to the outer sidewalk rim and connecting them by a moving trail of badged and unbadged men with fans. Here and there are the headquarters of one or another State, each with its banner, its group and its crowd. Call this crowd a mile long. The "regular" New York and the East generally focus and hocus-pocus at the Grand, the South at the Gibson and St. Nicholas, and Indiana at the Burnett, with Tammany in the background. The air is heavy with murmurous discussion friendly, anxious, earnest. The great prize swings within reach of a dozen candidates. The booms have collapsed, the machines have failed, the delegates, not the booms nor machines, are to decide and are deciding the great struggle. It is perhaps as well that this current is purifying itself as streams do, turning over and over under the free air of moving talk and argument, and that this human stream which floods the city from thirty-eight States is not held beyond barriers ready to be turned on to grind this man's grist or that man's axe. The delegates with little intelligent leadership are deciding the great issue. This is to-day's signal feature. The race is anybody's—that is the prophecy for to-morrow. Meanwhile here in the Grand, in this square hall with its bottle-mouthed entrance and its four iron pillars, under the dusky skylights, eddies and stirs a slowly moving and surging crowd. The rotunda has its little central groups of talk, nothing more. There is no jam and there are no fights, but there is swift sifting of rumor and fact.

"I fought him, but I vote for him," says a sturdy, white-waistcoated Confederate General of Hancock, as he swings his clenched fist.

"Ohio is a Republican State. Let Ohio go to ——" comes out of another group where a man is fighting Payne.

"Massachusetts," says a tall, deliberate man with sandy hair and a clean dark face, making four syllables of the word and evidently regretting he can't make ten, "is for Bayard."

"Your candidate can't carry New York," sharply snaps out a man who last week bought his clothes and his hat on Broadway, to a shambling countryman, with a doubtful beard and a creased and crumpled and smeared badge, running for President Thomas A. Hendricks. "Why not; won't you vote for him?" comes like a whip crack from the Indianian—politician to the finger tips—and the hard-money New Yorker winces as he remembers how easy it seemed a week ago to say in Broadway that Hendricks was hopeless.

These are passing snatches of talk. Over the idle crowd, like balls on a fountain, rise and fall the names of the candidates. But the crowd is not all idle. In this outer shell of the convention serious work is going on. There go two Congressmen. Their seats were a foot apart in the Forty-fourth Congress; their States are 1,800 miles apart; they are as close now as Siamese twins, arranging for common action in their delegations. Maine and Mississippi are comparing notes by that pillar. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, threads his way through the crowd, taps a man on the shoulder and disappears with him. No man ever heard Wallace utter an unnecessary word in public. Iowa, hard by, has just had its meeting and twenty-two grangers stream out to add here and there the whispered message that "Hancock has panned out big by 14 votes." Spread this over a mile of street and three hotel lobbies, dot it with faces familiar in Fourteenth street, at the Hoffman House and in Albany, and veil the whole with a light cloud of the smoke of tobacco and you have the other side of the convention as it is. But be conscious that this yeasting mass, with great good nature, in abundant patience, with order and self-control, is slowly joining fact with fact and fitting argument to argument as it reaches by slow degrees the verdict of the convention and the choice of the people.

Notables at Cincinnati.

[N. Y. Herald Telegrams, 22d.]

Senator Wallace is of the canny Scot, and shows his lineage in his face. He is quick at perception and has strong analytical power. In person he is erect, and walks with an elastic step, has reddish hair and closely cropped whiskers. He is chief of the Hancock movement, and hates the Randallites religiously.

Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, looks like a Methodist itinerant. His head is always bowed, and when he walks the streets one would think he was on the lookout for a lost pocket book. He has a lantern-jawed face, not over pleasing, but has a deep blue eye, and is exceedingly affable.

Senator Joseph E. Brown, his colleague of Georgia, sauntered about the halls in the Burnet House in his quiet way, and was more observed than any other man in the house. His long white beard gives a finishing touch to his clear-cut, positive features. Men look at him because he was the one Southern Governor who always took counsel of his own judgment, and was strong enough to sustain himself in his position. He defied Lincoln in 1861, and during the last of the war did the same with Jeff. Davis, and for more than a year the Confederacy had no jurisdiction over Georgia. When the work of reconstruction began he assisted earnestly in it, against the will of his people.

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, the man who is naturally affable with every one without losing any of his dignity, is marked by the villainous cut of his black alpaca coat.

General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, well known to the country in his fame as a dashing cavalry leader during the late war, is a small, well proportioned man of perhaps forty-five or fifty years, with a full dark beard well mixed with gray, dark hair and eyes, small hand and foot and pleasant and approachable. He dresses in a quiet but tasteful manner in gray coat and dark pants and vest. He is an easy, pleasant talker and has a happy faculty of making those whom he meets comfortable in his presence.

Mr. Watterson, who for some inexplicable reason was until recently thought to be Tilden's immediate representative, is short and small. He dresses neatly and walks briskly. He appears disconsolate and sad; but whether he has faith in Tilden yet or not is a conundrum with those who care to know.

Speaker Randall and his Canvass.

[New York Herald's Telegrams, 22d.]

Setting aside the question of good taste, there is no doubt that Randall is making an active canvass for Randall. His old opponent, Wallace, is active too. But Randall really believes he sees a ray of hope, and he is after it with all the enthusiasm of a convert. Physically, Randall is a man who would attract attention in any company, and yet he is not a man of imposing appearance. He is above medium height, but a slight stoop reduces his stature to the average. He is broad shouldered and loose limbed. Wearing no beard and being always close shaved, his face is almost as smooth as a baby's. His eyes are small, black and piercing, but this effect is modified by a habit of squinting which seems to be the result of trying to conquer nearness of sight without the aid of glasses. But his most prominent feature is the mouth, which, while inclined to smile and reveal a fine set of teeth, shuts with a snap and assumes the firmest sort of expression under the impulse of antagonism. The sunshine of boyish frankness which usually dwells upon his countenance is obscured in an instant by a cloud as black as thunder. The massive lower jaw is thrust forward, the thin lips close, a frown falls upon the brow and the whole head is thrust forward in a defiant fashion. It is a complete transformation, and when Randall is in this ugly mood friends and foe are equally liable to suffer from the displeasure of the moment. Very different does he look as he saunters down Pennsylvania avenue or sits in his sparsely furnished study with a few chosen friends talking over the affairs of the day. There he is all smiles, and nobody who has seen him laugh heartily will ever think of him with that other look. As to dress he is somewhat careless, but the fact that he went to his sister-in-law's wedding in a linen duster is not to be used against him, for that was an accident of travel. He is almost always seen in a complete suit of black broadcloth, the coat being the long-tailed frock which is still considered full dress in some parts of the country. I have known him to be taken in Washington for the chaplain of the House or some visiting clergyman, and in Philadelphia for a member of the Society of Friends; but here he is more like a hound after a hare. He is eager, restless, nervous and sanguine. If he wins, which he won't, he'll be very happy. If he fails he'll be despondent and go back on the world in general and the Democracy in particular for a week at least. After that he'll work for the ticket.

An Independent's View.

[Col. McClure to Philadelphia Times.]

CINCINNATI, June 21—Midnight.—One notable feature of the Cincinnati contest is the general absence of the vindictiveness between the contending interests that was exhibited at Chicago. There is active work progressing all the time to promote the chances of favorites, but there is no crusade against any of the prominent expectants such as surged against Grant, Blaine and Sherman at Chicago. Underlying the desire to serve particular men is the general purpose to make a strong ticket. The Democratic leaders are all confident that they possess the power to defeat Garfield if they shall wisely employ the opportunities, and as a rule they are much more desirous for success than for the triumph of favorites in the nomination. Unless a protracted struggle ends by a stampede, Senator McDonald, of Indiana, will be either the head or tail of the ticket. If nominated for President, New York will name the Vice-President. It may be Potter or Bayard, who would possibly strengthen the ticket in New York as much as any resident of the State.

Bayard has steadily gained in strength during the last forty-eight hours and is now admittedly the strongest man on first ballot. He would be the nominee, with McDonald for the second place, but for the cloud of uncertainty that hangs over New York. Next to Seymour and Hendricks Bayard is most hated by Tilden, and the Southern delegates, who would willingly give Bayard a large vote, hesitate to battle for him. The South wants a ticket that can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, and while it loves Bayard it loves Democratic success more. Field now promises to be next to Bayard at the start, and he is one of the prominent men who is within the range of success. If nominated it would be with the active or passive approval of New York, and Hancock may suddenly become the favorite of the Tilden men, after the abandonment of Payne, and be thrown to the head of the ticket. The Payne movement seems to have reached its climax and its impracticability is now generally conceded, because of the very general belief that the contest must not be staked on the October election in Ohio. The same consideration is in some degree in the way of Jewett's nomination. Hewitt is much discussed to-night as likely to command the vote of New York at some stage of the fight, and if so he would be formidable. If there was more of bitterness in the battle there would be more likelihood of an entirely undiscussed man.

Randall has wisely decided not to allow his name to be presented at the opening of the contest, and his friends in Pennsylvania will not concentrate on any one candidate.

There is no more appearance of concentration in any direction to-night than there was forty-eight hours ago. Bayard has been forging ahead all day and is away in the lead as midnight comes.

A syndicate of prominent men of high repute in the party are pushing the Bayard boom with enthusiasm. This supervising committee is composed of such men as Governor Carroll, of Maryland; Ex-Senator Stockton and Senators McPherson, of New Jersey, Lamar, of Mississippi, and Hampton and Butler of South Carolina.

The Germans seem to have taken a notion that Bayard is the man for them, and missionaries in that interest report a number of conversions in the Northwest. Accessions have also been made to Bayard to-day in New England—some from Connecticut and some from Rhode Island.

Hancock's canvass is at least a hopeful one, and it is in the power of Pennsylvania to make it an assured success.

The Field workers are active and claim to have made inroads upon the other candidates in some of the Western States. I put him next to Hancock in the chances of success in view of the present situation, leaving dark horses out of the count. Hendricks has gained somewhat, but not enough to alarm anybody.

Connecticut's Dark Horse.

[New York Times' Telegrams, 22d.]

Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, has for some years been one of the State's trio of Presidential dark horses. English is a man of business, whose course in life has not allowed him much time for general culture, but he has risen to wealth from the position of a day laborer. He is very popular, and his sagacity in business is remarkable. The withdrawal of Tilden and Seymour makes a combination of circumstances peculiarly favorable to English. The sentiment in his favor has grown rapidly to-day, and his name is frequently heard in the hotels. Those who are pressing his claims urge that he brought over his State to the Democracy in 1867; that he has a large "barrel;" that his war record is clean; that he voted against the National Bank act, and in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; that he is a robust and hearty gentleman, and that he has unquestioned popularity and strength at home and in New York, with whose politicians in the Democratic party he has always been on intimate terms. They dispose of Indiana by giving Senator McDonald the second place on the ticket. This seems to be a very plausible way in which to solve the problem of providing for the four States of Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, recognized as the battle-grounds of the approaching campaign.

Sitting on a piazza overlooking Buzzard's Bay the other afternoon, the landlord told the following story of Yankee cuteness: "When I kept a country store," said mine host, "an old farmer came in one day to make a butter trade. He had a lot of fresh butter and I asked him how much he wanted a pound for it. 'Fourteen cents,' he answered. 'Well, I'll take it just as it stands,' was my reply, and he put it down cellar without further comment. He then ordered a lot of goods—flour, sugar and so forth, that he wanted to take home with him and asked me how much they would come to. I figured up and found that they amounted to about $2 more than the price of the butter. This seemed to annoy him and, after hemming and hawing a good deal, he said: "Well, now, Cap'en, supposin' that butter was 16 cents a peound, what would it foot up?" I told him a trifle over what he owed me. 'Wall, then,' answered he, as he put the groceries into his wagon, 'I reck'n we'll hev to call it a square trade.'"

Cincinnati Headquarters Scenes

[World Special Dispatches, 22d.]

THE BAYARD RENDEZVOUS.

A room in which nothing is to be seen, neither flag nor placard, nor badge—nothing but a group of gentlemen. Here South Carolina centres and here is Bayard's New York phalanx. Behind is a room into which men pass and shut the door, and there a clerk sits keeping checks and tallies. At the open window is a broad-faced man with a leonine face and heavy dark whiskers, kindly cordial, but with the indefinable air which suggests a uniform and the habit of command—Mr. Wade Hampton. He sits with his crutches slipped between his legs, but, maimed and smitten as he is, he swings heavily with self-sacrificing courtesy to his feet to receive you. Across the room is his colleague, Senator Butler, erect, with poised head and close-shut lips hidden by a clipped gray moustache. In these inner rooms here and at a dozen other headquarters the end is got, but the remorseless publicity of American politics requires every leading man to stand, as Butler does, through every waking hour in these preliminary days, meeting the special eddy of the great stream which circles here. Butler is succeeding, but he is tired past exulting. "It is my first experience at President-making and it will be my last," he says wearily. There is another man passing silently in and out of these headquarters with a light cane and a short step, a man with a strong face and quiet carriage—Belmont—sharing little in these gregarious receptions, dealing with the leaders at first hand and steadily noting Bayard's progress and reminding any man versed in affairs of the great interests which lie behind this candidacy of character and trust in it—the solid masses of the community.

THE RANDALL ROOMS.

Pass through a dark entry to the other wing of the same building and you find Randall's quarters in a room matching Bayard's. He and Judge Pratt are the only candidates on the ground, by no fault of theirs. Mr. Randall came to support another, and remains to assert not his claims but his position. Mr. Randall is a full, broad-shouldered, large headed dark faced man, with full bright eyes and a habit of brief speech. One wing of Pennsylvania stands behind Randall steadily. Billy McMullen is here—thick-necked, heavy-shouldered, with oyster-shaped side whiskers. So, too, is Mr. Packer, the heir of a great estate and an honored name, a keen-featured, frank, easy, black-whiskered Pennsylvanian, full of energy and will. There are half a score of heavy-limbed city politicians wearing bullion-fringed badges as big as epaulets, and heavier political gladiators who unconsciously suggest the idea that sharper men bet on their powers to carry a ward and net a majority. Then we have the Speaker's body-guard of thinking politicians and a long streaming line of men from everywhere to whom the Speaker is noteworthy. "I will join you, gentlemen," says Randall as he moves to the table and lifts a bottle—there is a row of them there—of Apollinaris water.

THE HOOSIERS' HOME.

Indiana is here in force, and Indiana pivots on the Hendricks headquarters and shouts for Hendricks. Indiana, so to speak, pervades this convention. Long files of Indiana with a band in front went up the street this morning with dusters and various carpet-bags, some as old as the State, some not. But they marched, swinging past with a long step that made matter of curious comparison with the pavement trot of the Tammany files the day before. There are different varieties of Indiana, but it is usually tall and gaunt and shaves each side of the face and slouches a little, talking with a composite accent neither North nor South and part of both, as is fit in this border State. The Indiana accent is to be heard everywhere to-night and the Hendricks badge is to be seen everywhere. To New Yorkers one can only say that Hendricks in Indiana, as Seymour in New York, is known man to man through the State till his personal acquaintance with voters is to be reckoned by the hundred thousand and he carries party conventions in the hollow of his hand. His headquarters here are a swarming hive of active workers. The Burnett House, a big pile which fronts the river in memory of days when the Ohio made Cincinnati, has a winding passage, a catch-all for crowds, and there anchored in a room on each side is the group of politicians who are making Hendricks's fight stubborn if not successful. In one room, locked and guarded, they sit apart; in the other receive big men all—Shanklin, a great full-breasted country editor, with his head some feet in the air; another Shanklin, his brother, a smaller, longer-headed man; Hoare, Hendricks's law partner; Joe McDonald, the Senator, large like the rest, somewhat loose-jointed in his walk, holding his head well back as a large man will, and fighting a boom of his own as well as fighting for Hendricks. Voorhees is there red-bearded and with a big, long conical head crested with a great shock of hair which he roughens with somewhat unnecessary persistency, but a man who holds easily the anomalous place of spokesman to the non-speaking Democracy of Indiana. Silent, roughly dressed, solemn in habit and past fashion of life is the great bulk of this Indiana crowd which pins Hendricks on the lapel of its duster and carries him in its heart, but great in its faith in its leader and wholly anxious to serve him. There are men of a different order here—a Congressman or two; some young men, one the recent graduate of an Eastern college with close clipped beard and clothes that fit—inserted in this crowd of Western men. These are the accidents of the place and politics. For the rest this Indiana machine works on smooth wheels—the native air favors politics—and the practised eye sees in motion the smooth running machine which is slowly forcing Hendricks to a high place on the list, has fastened Kansas by the side of Missouri and bound both to Hendricks, and to-day, when belated North Carolina appeared, netted the delegation.

THE MILITARY MEET.

Hancock—Pennsylvania ought to be the centre of the Hancock boom. It isn't on the surface, and by that sign it has been difficult to swell the Hancock boom. There are Hancock delegates by the score, his badges are scattered through the crowd—a broad purple ribbon, seen oftenest on Southern men—but his boom is still quiet and cuts a figure in the group of talker, out of all proportion smaller than his secured vote. Up a side-street are his headquarters—two long rooms full of men with military habits not taking easily to this new political role. Mulholland, a blond-bearded, easy-tongued Pennsylvanian, carries that side easily, shakes hands from the elbow, and is in a perennial hurry. The military men are not. General W. F. Smith is here anxious and at work hard. His stiff military moustache looked to-day for all the world like a white chalk mark on a red apple, and he stood plumb conveying to the unthinking beholder the passing idea that the ex-Police Commissioner had learned to walk quite recently. General Franklin stands next him, a larger man, set up after the West Point fashion, with a grizzled, pointed beard and also singular solemnity of demeanor. Colonel Daniel, the Confederate leader of the Hancock boom, was also solemn as a Virginian is apt to be, and he is a typical Virginian in blue-black broadcloth, with face and features cut to an edge and smooth black hair rolling back. All the military men took a serious view of life to-day. There was an ice-pick on the table—it may have been the ice-pick. "If they nominate a President in there," said a man as he came away, "it will be by accident." Another man, Wallace of Pennsylvania, appeared to be of the same frame, not large and not military looking, with close clipped red side-whiskers. He watched this management of the Hancock boom with a curious deprecatory air. "No," said Wallace, "I am for Hancock, but"—with a possible look at the ice-pick—"I am paying no attention to these details."

THE NEW YORKERS.

To-night, with the solitary fixed point in the chaos of the coming of the convention to be found in the New York State delegation, the rooms in the Grand Hotel from which the delegation is managed have been the centre of a whirlpool. The elevator that slips by hard stages up and down the Grand Hotel has taken great loads of men up to the row of rooms where a group of New Yorkers are at work in what were the Tilden rooms. New York it is through and through. From Mike, who can tell you with a straighter face than any other janitor in New York that Corporation Counsel Whitney has "just gone out, sorr," it is all New York. By a back door or a front one ex-Senator Barnum is sometimes added to the group—a business man of a business air, with thin face, close clipped beard and eyes small but seeing, of brief speech, a silent man and a great worker. Outside in the front room it is New York again. To-day it has been neither an encouraged nor an encouraging place, and men have waited for the evening.

THE FIELD FIGHT.

The Field boom, which was brought here in sections from Washington and set up on arrival, is boomed in a great spreading room at the Gibson for the better convenience of Southerners—a room empty for the most part, but sprinkled to-day with waiting delegates hearing one report and another of Field's strength. Further up town is the business end of Field's boom, Beverly Tucker in command, a Virginian of thirty years' training in politics, apt to overmanipulate, but in this matter successful. Colonel Washington in another Virginian in the same work.

There are other booms and boomlets. Jewett has headquarters, but few votes as yet, and is conspicuous mainly in histories on the walls. The committee room begins to be like headquarters for English.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

During the present year the United States Fish Commission has distributed 25,000,000 fish. There is scarcely a State in the Union in which carp has not been distributed.

A woman was tarred and feathered in Middletown, Vt., on Thursday night. She is said to have been taken out of a house by a party of masked persons—whether male or female is not known—divested of every article of clothing and given a thorough coating with tar and feathers. She begged for mercy, but her plea was not heeded. Her offence was the desertion of her husband and children last winter. It is a story almost too horrible to believe.

The Key West *Key* states that a shark of the leopard variety was caught at a wharf at that place a few days since which measured eleven feet six inches in length, and weighed not less than eight hundred pounds. On being opened some 22 young sharks, about two feet long, together with the leg and backbone of a cow, were found in its stomach. The liver of the animal alone weighed near 100 pounds. The mate of this shark was hooked on the following day, but broke the large hook and escaped.

Monday, June 21, 1880, will be remembered in France as the date upon which plenary amnesty was voted by the Chamber of Deputies. It is now above ten years since the suppresion of the communist insurrection. Three-fourths of the communists have already been pardoned from time to time, and there are already many thousands of them in Paris. Their deportment has been such as to justify the generosity of the government and to dispel all fears of a new insurrection.

The little steamer Anthracite, which left London, England, eighteen days ago, on a voyage across the Atlantic, arrived at St. Johns on Tuesday. She is the smallest vessel that ever steamed from Europe to America. Her total length is 84 feet; beam, 16 feet, and depth 10 feet, her engine and boiler room being 22 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage is 70.26 tons, and her registered tonnage 27.91 tons. The voyage was undertaken for the purpose of testing the capabilities of the Perkins system of high pressure engines, and the success that has thus far been achieved is likely to lead to a revolution in marine architecture. The economy in the consumption of coal and water effected is something wonderful. Only twenty tons of coal were consumed by the Anthracite on the trip across, and 436 gallons of water. The Perkins system consists of a tubulous boiler, in which the steam is generated at an exceedingly high pressure. By means of a special system of engine this steam is used and reused over and over again. The boilers are charged with fresh distilled water, only a very small quantity being required. Having been converted into steam and used in the engine, it is condensed and again used.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Best Breed of Sheep.

The Cotswold sheep if well bred will yield flock around, ten to twelve pounds of wool at the annual shearing. A selected flock would probably yield more, and a grade flock would not go to ten pounds, but we take them as they run. The wool of the Cotswold is long and lustrous; often it will grow twelve to eighteen inches in a single year. The carcass gets to be of the largest size. A ram, when pushed, will weigh over 300 pounds when eighteen months old, and some have been made to weigh 400 pounds at two years old. The general average of Cotswold butcher sheep is about 160 pounds. It suits the general farmer who runs a small flock better than any other. The Merino will yield as much, or nearly as much wool as the Cotswold, but is much inferior as a mutton sheep, being lighter in weight and of perhaps poorer quality. For wool-bearing in large flocks, they prove to be very profitable.

TO KILL NUT GRASS.

Turn the grass under at once with a good plow that will bury the top growth out of sight and expose the roots. The plow should not be run so deep that it will not cover the whole furrow slice. Let the land lie fallow and about once a month during the growing season thoroughly cultivate the surface with a sharp-tooth harrow. Run the harrow across both ways, so as to leave no part of the surface uncultivated. In the fall sow the land in wheat or rye, for which it will be well prepared; if it be the aim to get it in meadow, or some other grass, sow timothy or red top in the fall with the wheat, and clover or orchard grass early in the spring.

CLOVER HAY.

The best time for cutting clover is when about two-thirds of the blossoms have became brown; but the grass should be perfectly dry when cut and put into cocks right after the machine, and if the weather looks favorable might be left to stand in the cock next day to wilt; but toward evening, before the dew begins to fall, the cocks should be turned bottom upward; then the next day, as soon as the hay is perfectly dry, put it in the mow. Some farmers would sprinkle salt over the hay in small quantities while it is being mowed, with the view to preserve it. But I never thought well to dally and fool away time sprinkling salt on hay while the sun was shining hot and a prospect for a shower of rain, and besides knowing that salt is septic in small quantity and has no agency in preserving the hay, which undergoes the sweating process better without salt. Salt in small quantities may impart a flavor to the hay much relished by stock; but it is no very great trouble to keep a barrel of salt water close at hand, with a watering-pot to sprinkle over the clover hay just before feeding, to settle the dust.

Making clover hay is not enough in vogue among farmers, owing to the great difficulty in it; but when properly made it is about the best feed for stock of all kinds. Sweet clover hay, cut fine, made wet, and sprinkled over with a mixture of equal parts of wheat, bran and finely-chopped rye or corn, is the best and cheapest feed for horses at only ordinary farm work, and constantly fed upon which they will be healthier and live longer than if fed upon so much whole unground grain. Young store-hogs will live on good clover hay, and will eat it nearly all up, branch, blades and blossoms; but if cut fine with a machine and wet with swill, and mixed sparingly with chopped rye and corn or cake meal, and only so much fed to them as they will eat up clean, they will be more thrifty and grow faster than if fed on raw corn.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

In making sugar from sorghum it is necessary that the pure Minnesota amber cane seed be planted and properly cultivated. All preparations should be made before the cane ripens. The mills and evaporators should be properly set and adjusted. One important thing is that the cane should be fully matured, but should not stand after it is ripe. After cutting it should remain a few days and then be worked up as soon as possible. To make sugar the syrup should be boiled until it weighs thirteen and a quarter pounds to the gallon, cold syrup. It is then run into a cooler and the temperature reduced. Next it is run into barrels and left to crystallize. A pint of sugar should be added to each barrel of syrup, to start the graining, which will be completed in two to five days, when the syrup is drained off, by use of a centrifugal drainer, and the sugar remains.

Mr. Marrietti's Baby.

[From the New York World.]

An Italian named Marrietti lost one of his children last night, and the Irish wife of a fellow-countryman accompanied him to Police Headquarters to look for it. She was sent to the matron, and selecting a baby started for the door with it. As she reached the street a German woman stopped her and exclaimed, "What you do mit mine baby?"

"Shure, it's Mr. Marrietti's, here," answered the Irish woman.

A dispute followed and the headquarters doorman was selected as arbitrator. "What kind of a baby was yours?" he asked the Italian.

"Boy," answered the man.

"Mine was a girl," said the German woman.

"Take the baby," said the doorman to the woman.

The old fancy for giving a child a Bible name has caused some curious things in nomenclature ever since the time of Cromwell and his Puritans with a whole Scripture verse for a name. A little child in England, whose father was named Lees, was named Tellno, his father's employer telling him that this was a Bible name. In the broad pronunciation of the lower classes of Lancashire the name of Tellno Lees was largely suggestive of truthfulness. In another town, a curate baptizing a child was obliged by the parents to christen it "Sirs," because they thought they found that proper name in the verse "Sirs, what must I do to be saved!" Another clergyman, before whom a whole row of women stood to witness the baptism of one small child, asked the first, what was the name He thought she told him to "ax her," so he asked the next woman. She gave him the same answer, so did the next, and the next, and so on till he went over the whole line, when he found that the child was named Achsah, after the daughter of Caleb, an old Testament character.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 24, 1880

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R S Tucker's registered thermometer, Wednesday, June 23, 1880:

6 o'clock, a. m.,	70	3 o'clock, p. m.,	96
9 " "	80	6 " "	89
12 " m.	85		

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, variable winds mostly from southeast to southwest, stationary or lower temperature and stationary barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker—Dress Goods and Notions.

Yeargan, Petty & Co.—Hercules Corset.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS:—

N. a. d. t. at the Mayor's court.

Tilden against the field for any even money.

A small fight on cotton exchange about cotton.

The treasurer captured $2,000 of old bonds yesterday.

We are sorry to see from the telegrams that the weather is hot at Cincinnati.

J. C. L. Harris, Esq., has been appointed overseer of the Hillsboro road.

Dr. R. D. Fleming's family left for Warrenton, to spend the summer, yesterday.

The police yesterday arrested Alf. Flowers for stealing money about a year and a half ago.

Chaney Shepherd (col.), was committed to jail yesterday on a warrant for larceny signed by Justice Sorrell.

John and Amelia Booker committed to jail on a charge of larceny of money gave bond and were released.

The exclusion of Tammany from the Convention made internal revenue receipts drop to $717.12 yesterday.

Hardly any of the farmers come to town now-a-days. From the few who do attend we learn that the weather in the country is hot and dry, but that crops are looking well for all that.

The census law requires the lists to be revised and corrected by the enumerator before being sent on to Washington. Messrs. Russ and Pell, two of the enumerators of Raleigh, will be at the court house next Friday and Saturday to make this revision and correction. All persons who have not been reported should report to them there.

The crowd around the bulletin board yesterday was much smaller than that which waited the returns from Chicago, but it knew just as much and its information was nearly as multifarious. The wishes of most of the people were for Bayard. In fact, hardly any one seemed to take any interest in and no prophecies were made for any one except Bayard, Hancock and Tilden, who, despite his withdrawal, is still considered a very probable nominee.

The negroes did not attend the ratification meeting last night very numerously and in fact the meeting generally resembled more a dance in a dead house than anything else we can think of. Most of the speakers who ratified seemed to be apologizing for saying they'd be d—d if they'd vote for Garfield, and to sum the whole thing up in a word it was a very good plan to advertise the affair as a ratification meeting, for otherwise it would never have been recognized as such.

The Governor yesterday appointed the following named gentlemen directors on the part of the State in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad: P. F. Faison, of Wake; H. F. Grainger, of Wayne; C. S. Wooten, of Lenoir; J. D. Whitford and C. C. Clark, of Craven; J. M. Davis and B. L. Perry, of Carteret; and J. F. Parrott, of Lenoir. F. M. Simmons, of Wayne, was appointed proxy for the State. This is the old board, except B. L. Perry, who takes the place of Mr. Oglesby, from the same county.

RACING.—Hindoo, Dan Swegert's phenomenal colt, won the Criterion stakes at Chicago, in a canter. The time, 1:15, is the best on record for the distance. Hindoo got a bad start, and was eight lengths behind the other horses at the half mile pole. First Chance ran the distance in the same time at Philadelphia in 1876, but his being five years old and Hindoo two makes the latter's performance much more meritorious.

Beatitude, by Bonnie Scotland, won the mile and a quarter dash, on the same day, in 2:08¼, equaling the best on record, made by Charley Gorham last year.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE COLORED SCHOOLS.—The closing exercises of Johnson Graded School took place at the A. M. E. Church on Tuesday night, consisting of essays, orations, declamations, songs, &c., with closing remarks by Mr. N. B. Broughton, of the School Committee. This is the largest of the three colored schools, and is under the superintendence of Miss Louise Dorr, with four assistants. During the past session there have been about 225 scholars in regular attendance.

The closing exercises of the First Baptist Church Graded School took place yesterday with a similar programme. This school is under the principalship of H. C. Crosby, with two assistants. The average attendance for the past session has been about 140.

St. Augustine School, under Kittie Bishop, had its closing exercises, also, on yesterday. The attendance here for the past term has been about 30.

The East Raleigh School, under Chas. N. Hunter, with one assistant, closed its exercises at Metropolitan Hall last night. The average attendance for the past term is about 90.

All of these schools, so we are informed, have made good progress during the past term, and bid fair to be of great usefulness in educating the rising generation of our colored people.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH.—The committee of arrangement and the collecting committee for the celebration of the 4th of July next, met at the Citizens' Bank at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Present, W. E. Anderson, I. J. Young, W. W. Holden, Ed. B. Barbee, T. L. Love, L. Rosenthal, M. Bowes, J. C. Gorman, Jno. S. Peseud, J. C. S. Lumsden, Frank Stronach, W. B. Stark, W. S. Primrose and C. D. Upchurch.

On motion of W. W. Holden, W. E. Anderson was chosen chairman of Committee and C D. Upchurch, Secretary.

On motion of Col. I. J. Young, Col. W. E. Anderson, W. W. Holden and E. B. Barbee were appointed a committee to select an orator for the occasion of the celebration, and also to select two young gentlemen, one to read the declaration of Independence of 4th of July 1776, and one to read the Mecklenburg Declaration May 20, 1775, and also to select a minister of the gospel as Chaplain, and report their selections before the adjournment of this meeting.

On motion of W. W. Holden, Messrs. M. Bowes, J. C. Gorman and J. C. S. Lumsden were appointed a committee to locate and fix a place within one of the public squares of the city for the celebration, to have all stands erected and make all necessary accommodations for the orators, and to procure bands for the occasion, &c.

On motion of W. W. Holden, Col. I. J. Young, M. Bowes and L. Rosenthal were appointed to make arrangements with the railroads running into the city for cheap fare and transportation of visitors to the celebration, said committee to report immediately.

The committee appointed on transportation report that satisfactory arrangements are being made. The committee was continued until final report.

The committee appointed to select the orator and readers of the Declaration of Independence, report they have selected E. R. Stamps, Esq., as the reader of the National Declaration, Wesley N. Jones, Esq., as the reader of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner as chaplain, and Fab. H. Busbee, Esq., as orator. That these gentlemen had consented to serve. The report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

W. E. ANDERSON, Chairman.
C. D. UPCHURCH, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The Court resumed the hearing of appeals from the Second District, and disposed of causes as follows:

L. A. Wormel vs. George W. Nason, from Craven; argued by H. R. Bryan (by brief) and A. G. Hubbard for the plaintiff, and Green & Stevenson for the defendant.

K. R. Jones vs. Harrison Palmer, from Craven; argued by F. M. Simmons for the plaintiff, and Green & Stevenson for the defendant.

Clara T. Justice, executrix, vs. National Bank of Newbern, from Craven; argued by Green & Stevenson for the plaintiff, and William W. Clark for the defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning, when the hearing of causes from the Second District will be resumed.

MARRIAGE IN HILLSBORO.—On June 22d, in St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro, Miss Mamie R. Cain was married to Mr. Robert Gilchrist Trezevant. Rev. E. R. Rich, assisted by Rev. C. J. Curtis, performed the ceremony. The attendants were: Mr. Hale, of South Carolina, and Miss Bessie Cain; Mr. Sterling Cain and Miss Mary Ruffin; Mr. Sterling Ruffin and Miss Bessie Graham; Mr. Pride Jones and Miss Trezevant; Mr. Craige, of South Carolina, and Miss Mildred Cameron; Mr. Robert Strange and Miss Julia Cain. Numerous elegant presents attested the good wishes of the many friends of the young couple.

THE BABIES ON OUR BLOCK.—A young man living in the Northeastern part of the city yesterday counted an even hundred of children living within four squares of his house.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

St. Paul's, Robeson, had frost on the 18th, but its crops, the *Robesonian* says, are doing well.

The *Robesonian* records the death of Mrs. Nannie Jenkins, of White House, on the 6th inst., aged 80 years.

The Winston *Leader* notes the death of Isaac Golding, Esq., aged 70 years, for many years Clerk of Stokes Superior Court.

The Ashboro *Courier* says that floods in the Uwharrie have carried off much wheat from the bottom lands. Randolph's oats harvest is moderately fair, and its growing crops looking unusually well.

Crops in Robeson, the *Robesonian* says, were never finer at this season of the year. Corn in some places is already silking and tasseling. Cotton is also looking fine. Small grain in this section was cut short by drought, but in the wheat country the crops were fine.

A Danville letter to the *Dispatch* says that in Caswell "recent rains had brightened the prospects for tobacco very much, but that there had not yet been quite an average crop planted. Some lots that I saw were growing off beautifully. The wheat crop was estimated as below the average, and the oats were deemed indifferent. The corn was said to be growing off very well. It was pleasant to see the fields clear of grass, and the hands laying it by with banks of moist earth."

The Wilmington *Star* "regrets to learn that on Monday night last, at his home in Halifax county, the venerable and highly esteemed Mason L. Wiggins, Esq., died, aged 84. A useful, prominent, and public spirited citizen, an excellent neighbor, a genial and hospitable friend, and honest and straightforward man has fallen on sleep. Mr. Wiggins long represented his county in the Legislature, in which he was one of the most faithful, true and conscientious workers, exerting at all times a sound, healthful influence. Halifax county is blessed with many most estimable citizens, but none better than the venerated gentleman who has just died."

From Weldon to Raleigh.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

KITTRELLS, June 23.

To the friends of improvement it is gratifying to note the progress which is being made in almost every section of our State, and in all departments of industry. As an agricultural people our chief money crops are cotton and tobacco, and in whatever affects these, a large class of the readers of THE NEWS are interested, and this must suffice for the prominence given to one of these in this communication. And first, why does North Carolina have no

FOREIGN TRADE IN TOBACCO?

We produce tobacco successfully in at least one-third of the counties of the State, and the area is constantly enlarging, and will ere long doubtless cover at least one-half the arable area of the State. As to its quality we not only rely on the popularity and high prices obtained for our brands, at home and abroad, but we have the highest scientific authority, in the person of Dr. Voelcher of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, for saying that the bright tobaccos of North Carolina are the finest in the world.

These brands are sought by exporters, and are largely used in Russia and the German Provinces. The governments of these States and that of France monopolize the tobacco trade by purchasing direct from our dealers though their agents, and while the British government does not go so far, yet the rigid surveillance exercised over the trade virtually establishes a monopoly of it. These agents buy largely in Richmond and Petersburg, the latter city exporting one-third more of manufactured tobacco than all the ports of the United States combined. Her principal trade is with Australia (where she has already two large factories) and doubtless much of the tobacco sold through these Virginia markets is produced in North Carolina. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 1st, 1879, the exports of manufactured tobacco from all ports in the United States was about 10,000,000 pounds, of which about 7,500,000 pounds passed through the hands of Petersburg dealers. Virginia has regularly appointed inspectors, and North Carolina pays to Virginia one dollar and ten cents for every hogshead sold in her market. Now, with one-third of our counties producing in the aggregate not less than 24,000,000 pounds annually, and with such active, enterprising and accessible markets as Durham, Winston, Reidsville, Kittrells, Henderson and Oxford, why can we not have a State warehouse, sell our own tobacco, retain the profits, and build up our own towns while we would build up a remunerative foreign trade? It is to be hoped that our tobacconists will think of this important matter and institute the necessary steps for securing the benefits which would accrue to their interests from the establishment of a system that would bring to their door these foreign governments as patrons.

KITTRELLS AND GRANVILLE TOBACCO.

Granville produces annually about 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and much of it is being worked within her borders. For the present I propose to notice only what is being done at Kittrells. Although a small village it has about $50,000 employed in the manufacture of tobacco.

Messrs. Capehart, Davis & Co. are running the largest establishment, and have a trade for their brands in Canada, throughout the United States and export to foreign countries—their last shipment being to Africa.

Messrs. Key and Gordon have recently opened a new factory and are running full-handed. Mr. C. L. Blacknall, C. R. Cawthorne, Big Duke, O. W. Blacknall and W. L. Peace, each manufacture, and Beckham's snuff factory is also in successful operation.

"THE N. C. WINE COMPANY"

has a vineyard of 40 acres, to which it proposes to add annually at least five acres in the best vines. The vines are filled with fine healthy fruit, and will yield the present season 10,000 gallons of wine. Hitherto the grapes have been largely marketed at good prices in Northern cities, but it is deemed more profitable to convert them into wine. While all the better varieties do well, the Scuppernong and Ives Seedling excel. I am gratified to learn that hereafter the casks, barrels, &c., are to be made in North Carolina, for it can be done as well and more cheaply here than in Baltimore, and it affords employment for a few more of our people, and keeps the money at home. Our soil and climate cannot be excelled for the culture of the grape, and every man who owns a garden should have a few choice vines, and every farmer should have at least a sufficiency to supply his family with pure domestic wine.

This village is charmingly located, at an elevation of 417 feet. Free from mud in winter, and blest with fresh bracing pure air in Summer which sweeps over the surrounding plains for miles, and an abundance of freestone and mineral waters, with an intelligent, high-toned and hospitable population, there are few spots in the South presenting more solid attractions. I would like to speak of the large and elegantly appointed hotel, kept by Mr. W. F. Davis, with its glass protected promenades extending around the building 648 feet, its neatly arranged grounds, and numerous other attractions which bring hither a large number of Northern pleasure and health-seekers, but time and space forbid. L. L. P.

DURHAM NOTES:—

Durham, June 23d.—Mrs. Becky Hutchins, one of the oldest members of the Baptist church of this place, died on yesterday, after a protracted illness of some weeks. She leaves three daughters and one grand-daughter, to mourn their loss.

Parrish & Blackwell are doing a mammoth business, especially in hogshead tobacco. On Monday, they paid a freight bill of $440, all in gold.

The case against Norment for burglary, was not substantiated, and he was honorably discharged, and a warrant issued for the clerk of the bar and his brother, Tom and Bob Pleasants. The evidence was sufficient to bind Tom over, but released Bob, the bar keeper. O.

A private letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in Raleigh from Hon. W. P. Bynum, in which that distinguished Republican states positively that he under no circumstances will be a candidate for Governor. This makes it look as if the Republicans will put up W. A. Guthrie.

King's Mountain.

[From the Charlotte Observer 23d.]

The King's Mountain Centennial commissioners from the several States met at the rooms of the chamber of commerce yesterday at 12 o'clock. There were present:

From North Carolina—Hon. F. C. Robbins, of Davidson county; Mr. T. P. Devereux, of Wake, and Col. John L. Brown, Hon. W. M. Shipp and Mr. W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.

South Carolina—Col. J. E. Bomar, Gen. John G. Williams and Col. J. P. Thomas.

Tennessee—Judge T. Nixon Van Dyke, Col. Marshall T. Polk and Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly.

For orators at the celebration in October. North Carolina named Hon. D. G. Fowle. South Carolina named Gen. John S. Preston. Tennessee named Gen. Alex. W. Campbell.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, Major W. J. Houston, chairman of the committee on transportation, reported that he had secured the rate of 1½ cents per mile each way from the Virginia Midland Railroad, Western and Atlantic Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroad, Spartanburg and Asheville, Spartanburg, Union and Columbia, Chester and Lenoir, Rome Railroad, North Eastern of Georgia, Raleigh and Augusta and Raleigh and Gaston, Atlantic Coast Line, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. The Carolina Central Railroad gives a rate of one cent per mile each way. The South Carolina Railroad gives a rate of two cents per mile each way; the Western North Carolina, three cents per mile each way; the Alabama Great Southern, six cents per mile one way; the Iron Mountain Route, one fare for the round trip. The Western Railroad of Alabama refuses to give any rate. Several roads have not yet determined as to the rate. The Texas roads were in session yesterday to arrange rates. The committee on

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTENNIAL

celebration submitted the following report which was, after discussion, adopted:

First—That the ceremonies shall embrace four days.

Second—That the first day, Tuesday, October 5, shall be given to a re-union of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, together with such others as may choose to be officially represented on the occasion; that addresses of greeting shall be delivered by orators from these States, selected by the centennial executive committee or hereafter designated by the executives of the States themselves.

Third—Wednesday the 6th of October shall be set aside for an illustration of the plan of battle under the direction of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. The committee of troops are charged with the necessary arrangement.

Fourth—Thursday, the 7th, the dedication of the monument with the centennial oration by Major John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Fifth—Friday the 8th, to be set aside as a field day for the military, with a competitive drill for a centennial prize, to be designated and awarded by the executive committee, the rules to govern said drill to be made and published and judges to be appointed by the committee on troops.

Col. J. P. Thomas moved that Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean, of Yorkville, be requested to prepare a lyric, set to appropriate music, to be sung at the centennial celebration. Adopted.

A motion was made and adopted that the programme of the centennial exercises for Thursday be amended by adding the Ode by Hayne, and the lyric by Mrs. McLean, to precede the oration of Major Daniel.

The Kerr Monument.

[Danville letter to Richmond Dispatch.]

In the cemetery of the Baptist church at Yanceyville is the grave of the wife of Rev. T. W. Tobey, who was a missionary to China, and that of Captain John A. Graves, who died a prisoner at Johnston's Island. There is also in this cemetery a monument erected to the two Kerrs. This monument was built through the agency of Rev. F. H. Jones, of Yanceyville, and Rev. Dr. Jeter. It was made by Mr. J. W. Durham, of Durham, N. C., and cost $150. The pedestal is of granite from Kernersville, N. C., and weighed 1,732. The shaft is of white marble from Massachusetts, and weighed 1,568 pounds. The monument is placed between the two graves. On one side is this: "Judge John Kerr was born February 10, 1811. He was member of Congress, an earnest Christian, a firm Baptist, a lay preacher, and President of the North Carolina State Convention." On the opposite is this: "Rev. John Kerr was born in Caswell county, N. C., 1782, and died in 1842. He was a member of Congress, an earnest Christian, a firm Baptist, pastor of churches in Halifax county, Va., and of the First Baptist church in Richmond, in the State of Virginia; an incomparable orator, and a most popular and successful minister of Christ." "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—*Dan.*, 12:3.

STATE POLITICAL NEWS ITEMS:

Hon. W. T. Dortch is Vice-President and R. M. Furman, Secretary, of the National Convention from North Carolina.

Hon. Geo. Howard represented this State on the Committee on Permanent organization.

An excellent instance of the way in which the children in the average public school learn without learning is related by *Barnes's Educational Monthly*. A teacher in one of our public schools has been accustomed to require her pupils to say: "The equator is an imaginary line passing around the earth," &c. It never occurred to her that the boys and girls of her school had no idea what an imaginary line meant, until one day a visitor asked them how wide they thought the equator is. Some thought it was 5,000 miles wide, others 2,000, and others said they could jump over it. The visitor then asked how they thought ships got over it. One pupil said he thought they got out and drew them over, and another said he had read that a canal had been dug through it! "What is the name of this canal?" was asked. "The Suez Canal!" was the answer.

BALLOT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

As convenient for reference the following table of votes as cast on the call of counties is printed:—

	Keaan.	Watson.	Caldwell.	Strong.
Alamance,	13			
Alexander,			8	
Alleghany,		5		
Anson,	16			
Ashe,			11	
Beaufort,	1	16		
Bertie,	11			
Bladen,	14			
Brunswick,		10		
Buncombe,	10			10
Burke,	10		2	
Cabarrus,	16			
Caldwell,	3		9	
Camden,	7			
Carteret,	6	1		4
Caswell,		7½	7½	
Catawba,	19			
Chatham,	14			7
Cherokee,	7			
Chowan,	6			
Clay,	3			
Cleveland,	18			
Columbus,	7			7
Craven,	13			
Cumberland,	22			
Currituck,	10			
Dare,	3			
Davidson,		17		
Davie,	10			
Duplin,	22			
Edgecombe,	17			
Forsyth,		15		
Franklin,	19			
Gaston,	12			
Gates,	9			
Granville,	24			
Greene,	6			3
Guilford,			23	
Halifax,	17			
Harnett,	11			
Haywood,	10			
Henderson,				7
Hertford,	10			
Hyde,		9		
Iredell,			24	
Jackson,	6			
Johnston,	21			
Jones,	6			
Lenoir,	11			1
Lincoln,	8	3		
Macon,	7			
Madison,	9			
Martin,	13			
McDowell,	10			
Mecklenburg,			34	
Mitchell,	6			
Montgomery,	6			
Moore,	13			
Nash,	17			
New Hanover,	16			
Northampton,	14			
Onslow,	13			
Orange,	20	2	2	
Pamlico,	7			
Pasquotank,	8			
Pender,	12			
Perquimans,	4	4		
Person,	12			
Pitt,	21			
Polk,	4			
Randolph,	9	3	5	
Richmond,	10		3	
Robeson,	21			
Rockingham,	1	20		
Rowan,		22		
Rutherford,	12			
Sampson,	21			
Stanly,	10			
Stokes,		11		
Surry,		13		
Swain,	4			
Transylvania,	4			
Tyrrel,	5			
Union,	16			
Wake,				42
Warren,	13			
Washington,	7			
Watauga,			7	
Wayne,				22
Wilkes,			13	
Wilson,	18			
Yadkin,		8		
Yancey,	7			
Total,	818	167	149	103

Northern Religion and Fashion.

THE LATEST BAPTISMAL TOILETS—WATERPROOF GARMENTS—SASHES AND CRIMP CAPS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—It is wonderful how much can be learned in New York by the eager, unprejudiced and liberal searcher for knowledge! In that city of cities original teachers abound and those who do not despise innovation are every day enlightened. Once baptism by immersion was cherished as a wholesome washing away of the sins, but it was required that the entire body, the very top of the head and the very tip of the nose, should be subjected to the purifying influence. Now all this is changed. Appearance is almost everything in this age, even in baptism, but it is not generally known that this religious rite is often as much of a sham as those placed for show over the pillows in a stylish bed-room or the underskirt of a fashionable costume. The secret of the simulated baptism, although a religious one, is not confined to the church, for the necessary co-operation of the manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel makes it a part and parcel of the world of fashion. It is simply a matter of dress.

"Is my wife's baptismal suit ready?" questioned a red-faced gentleman with a deaconish necktie, in one of our principal palaces of fashion. The polite head of the manufacturing department bowed.

"Sure the garments are waterproof?" asked the gentleman.

"Certainly! that was the agreement."

The case was growing interesting, and my face showed desire for information.

"Can I take the box home with me in my carriage?"

The manufacturer saw a pleading look in a listener's eye and respected it, so he nodded consolingly and called to the head lady: "Is Mrs. J.'s immersion robe ready?"

"Not quite, sir," was the cheerful response. "The bullets ain't in yet and the cap hasn't come."

"Bullets and cap! Good gracious, is she going to be shot as well as drowned?" whispered an irreligious friend.

When the gentleman left contented with the promise that the articles should be sent that evening, the manufacturer explained that the bullets were placed in the hem of the dress to hold down the skirt, and the cap was to protect the crimps.

A few moments later womanly curiosity was satisfied, for before me was placed one of the most dainty wardrobes one can well imagine. The undergarments, Turkish drawers, French chemise, underwaist and skirts were of a silken fabric, something like pongee, a kind of Japanese or Chinese material, in cream color, exquisitely trimmed with fine torchon lace and knots of ribbon. The dress, of a heavier fabric in the same shade, was a full, indescribable arrangement that fell about the figure in graceful folds of drapery, held in place at the waist line by a wide sash of wide ribbon, floriated in passion flour pattern, in cream color, to be tied in large bow in the back. The cap was a little gem of some illuminated fabric, decorated with the golden gleam lace, that made the face appear as if surrounded by a halo.

"And now," said the suave proprietor, "you have admired the beauties of the wardrobe, let us test its peculiarity." To an attendant: "Bring me a pitcher of water and a bowl." The order being obeyed, he placed the sash and cap into the bowl, half full of water, and resumed his conversation. Some ten minutes later he took them out, unfolded them; the insides were perfectly dry; he gave them a shake and the water rolled off and they were as fresh as before being placed in the water. Then he dashed a goblet of water over the dress, shook it, and no dampness nor stain was the result; even the lace held up, like a cream lily after a rain. Everything in the outfit was waterproof—the beautiful silken embroidered hose, the shoes and the gloves. About the tops of the stockings, the bottom of the drawers, and inside the neck of the dress and the sleeves were inside pieces, which fitted closely, held in place by rubber, so no water could get above or below. "And see," continued the exponent, "this cap is worthy of consideration and praise, it is indeed the crowning perfection of the toilette—hear its virtue: the modern attendant to the minister and assistant in raising the convert must be educated to, just before the head goes under the water, quietly push the crimps under the rubber that secures the lace-edged cap, hence, not one particle of the lady will be touched by the water except her face, and when she gets on shore has her face wiped, shakes herself, and the water will fall off like from a duck's feathers, and has her hair taken from under her crimp cap, she is as dry and fresh as a naiad or water nymph, with her crimps as wavy and artistic as when she left home."

"Now all this," remarked a lady friend, "is splendid for feminine vanity, but the question arises in my mind, does it benefit the condition of the soul quite as much as a veritable old-fashioned immersion, when, instead of being dressed in waterproof garments and carefully dipped into a tank of warmed water in the church, we had to ride miles to the river bank, through mud and often rain, to reach the appointed spot, in midwinter, clad in flannel or alpaca garments, and after the service we shivering men and women were tenderly wrapped in shawls and cloaks and rode home in wet garments."

"It seems to me," remarked a hearer, "that if you have related your own experience you ought to be a better woman."

The matter could not have been personal, for the lady only smiled and said:

"While I am doubtful as to the religious efficacy of the new method of rendering everything waterproof, it certainly must be admitted to be perfection as a protection to those who are necessarily exposed to snow or rain, for excursions and mountainous expeditions, and it is said these costumes will be favored for bathing purposes, but when the salt baths are taken to renew strength I am of the opinion that ordinary flannel suits are far more healthful, if not quite so elegant as these fancy creations that protect the body from the water that is to benefit it."

An Ober-Ammergau Mystery.

This was the experience of a visitor to Ober-Ammergau. He had secured at one of the cottages an inner room and was sleeping innocently one morning when the daughter of his host, an angel with fair hair in the "Passion Play," came in to make a wondrous announcement in German, laughing all the time most heartily. The more the maiden chattered her German the denser became the gentleman, though he understood every word. However, "I don't understand" was all the reply he made to the Bavarian angel. Whereupon the bedroom door was slyly opened about an inch and a silvery voice made the following announcement in English: "If you don't understand, sir, I must explain. We are three English ladies in here and we are dressing. You must not come out of your room until we are ready, that is all!" Whereupon the gentleman remarked with the greatest courtesy: "Quite so, my dear young lady, but I have an important engagement and want to come out. How long am I to remain here and how am I to know when I am to be released?" "We will knock," was the answer, and there he was kept until the mysteries were completed. That night when he went to bed the outer room was apparently deserted, but he heard an obvious giggling behind the bedroom door. Such are the ways of Ober-Ammergau.

My Little Boy that Died.

BY DINAH MULOCK CRAIK.

Look at his pretty face for just one minute!
His braided frock and dainty buttoned shoes—
His firm-shut hand, the favorite plaything in it,
Then tell me, mothers, was't not hard to lose
And miss him from my side?
My little boy that died?

How many another boy, as dear and charming,
His father's hope, his mother's one delight,
Slips through strange sicknesses, all fear disarming,
And lives a long, long life in parent's sight:
Mine was so short a pride!—
And then—my poor boy died.

I see him rocking on his wooden charger:
I hear him pattering through the house all day;
I watch his great blue eyes grow large and larger,
Listening to stories, whether grave or gay,
Told at the bright fireside—
So dark now, since he died.

But yet I often think my boy is living,
As living as my other children are;
When goodnight kisses I all round am giving,
I keep one for him, though he is so far.
Can a mere grave divide
Me from him—though he died!

So, while I come and plant it o'er with daisies—
(Nothing but childish daisies all year round)—
Continually God's hand the curtain raises
And I can hear the merry voice's sound,
And feel him at my side—
My little boy that died.

DIED.

NOBLE. At Selma, Johnston county, on the 17th inst., ANNIE STEPHENS, only daughter of Albert M. and Mary A. Noble, in her 23d year. A sufferer from childhood, she died a painless death.

☞ Athens (Ga.) and Quincy (Fla.) papers please copy.

City Business Items.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker have a beautiful line of Summer Silks, which they offer at a great reduction in prices.

We are making general reductions in our whole Spring and Summer stock of Dry Goods. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just Received—Another lot of White Vests. Also a large case of Dress Shirts. We have the best Dress Shirt for 75c. ever sold in the State.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are showing immense lines of Laces, White Swiss Muslins, French Organdies, Batistes, French Muslins, Linon d'Jude, Victoria Lawns and a general stock of white wash Dress Goods.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker will open this week a superb and elegant line of Parasols and Umbrellas.

Seventy-five cases Shoes, 11 bales Sheetings and Shirtings, 5 bales Plaids, 50 doz. Combs; 25 doz. Perfumery, 25 doz. Toilet Soap, 75 doz. Handkerchiefs. 50 doz. Boys' and Men's Suspenders, 200 Summer Coats received to-day and for sale cheap to Merchants at WOOLCOTT'S Wholesale Stores, Wilmington and Hargett streets.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.

ANDREWS & FERRALL.

Ice for sale by N. A. Blake, opposite the Market. Will be delivered morning and evening by leaving orders at his ice deposit.

They are Here!—Another lot of those new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridles, with metalic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scrims, hoods, nets, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.

E. F. WYATT & SONS,
Martin Street.

To the Members of the Convention:— While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.

J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Corned Beef.—Ferris's Fulton Market Beef and Beef Tongues. Smoked Beef sliced or shaved to order.

F. J. HARDIN.

Fine Photography—Strictly and only first-class. At the old Watson-Hunt Gallery. L. W. ANDREWS, Artist.
Raleigh, June 15, 1880.

The Best of Plain Crackers is the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per pound. A fresh lot just received. Also, fine Soda Crackers in tin and paper boxes, and the best 10c. Soda Cracker in the city.

E. J. HARDIN.

Why throw your old clothes away? Carry them to the Raleigh Dye Works and have them dyed or cleaned to look new. Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church.

BROWDER & ROGERS,
Proprietors.

Gentlemens' Coats, overcoats, Pan's, Vests, &c., dyed or cleaned without ripping, at the Raleigh Dye Works, Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church.

BROWDER & ROGERS,
Dyers and Scourers.

A Pleasant Retreat for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Moseley's Ice Cream Saloon, where all the delicacies of the season are furnished in style to suit the most fastidious. Ice Cream—can't be beat; Lemon Ice, Lemonade, Iced Tea. The Saloon is kept on the European plan. Ladies and gentlemen visiting Raleigh will do well to make a note of this, as Moseley's is the place. Merchants and business men should encourage this place. Sustain it, by all means by sending your customers, your aunts, cousins and friends to Moseley's. Orders solicited. Sunday orders to be sent on Sunday.

At Yeargan, Petty & Co., the greatest variety and quantity and quality of Towels, all sizes and kinds—Huckaback, Honeycomb, Corrigated, Terry, Russian Bath, Damask, Bleached and Unbleached, Striped, Plaid and Plain; Table Damasks, all widths; Turkey Red Damasks, White Damasks, One-half White Damasks, Doyles and Table Napkins to match. We will sell these goods at prices that cannot be competed with.

YEARGAN, PETTY & Co.

Received to-day and for sale cheap. 100 dozen Fans, 100 dozen Shirts, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 7 bales Domestics, 700 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton, at Woolcott's Wholesale and Retail Stores, Hargett and Wilmington streets.

Special Notices.

The Georgia Baby Bonds will buy NeuRALGINE. Neuralgine will cure Neuralgia and Headache. Neuralgia and Headache lead to disease—disease to death. Moral: Go to your Druggist's and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. Speedy in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics, it commends itself in being as innocent as efficient. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

What a pity that the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use SOZODONT. It costs so little to buy it considering the good it does, and its benefits stretch out into her future life. Poor girl!
je22-dtaug22-wtaug10.

For Sale—A small Drug Store, with a splendid prescription trade. Good reason for selling. Address LOCK BOX 181,
je23 3t. Durham, N. C.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERCULES CORSET.—YOU CAN ALways get this Corset at

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.'S.

The Most Perfect Supporting Corset.

Ladies and Misses fine Dress Shoes, Newport Ties, Sandals and Slippers.

Gentlemen's Kid Pumps, Lisle and Gauze Undershirts for Summer wear, at a bargain.

The newest styles of Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs always to be found at

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.'S.
july 1, '80.

The Daily News.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 24, 1880

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Money strong at 3. Exchange—long, 4.85½; short, 4.88. State bonds dull; Governments strong.

Cotton dull; sales 133 bales; uplands 12; Orleans 12¼. Futures dull at the following quotations: June 11.62; July 11.62; August 11.69; September 11.12; October 10.72; November 10.58.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Pork dull at $12.60. Lard heavy at $7.37½. Spirits turpentine 29½. Rosin $1.40. Freights strong.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—Noon.—Cotton—moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; uplands 6 3-16; Orleans 6 15-16; receipts 14,000 bales—American 8,700; sales 7,000; for speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery 6 21-32; futures, no business and prices weaker. Lard 37s. 6d. Long clear middles 36s.; short 37.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.85½. Government bonds quiet and firm; five per cents. 1.03⅜; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.09⅜; four per cents 1.08½. State bonds entirely nominal.

Cotton quiet and easier; sales 126 bales; uplands 11 15-16; Orleans 12 1-16; consolidated net receipts 3,719; exports to Great Britain 919; net receipts 831; gross receipts 4,059. Futures closed barely steady, with sales of 51,000 bales at the following quotations: June 11.53a11.54; July 11.51a11.52; August 11.61; September 11.11a11.12; October 10.69a10.70; November 10.56a10.57; December 10.56a10.57; January 10.63a10.64

Flour—Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra $5.00a5.60; good to choice ditto 5.65a6.50. Wheat opened easier but closed a trifle stronger with a little better export inquiry; ungraded red $1.12a1.21. Corn a shade better and fairly active; ungraded 48½a52. Oats heavy and ¼c. lower; No. 3, 36. Hops very firm with fair inquiry; yearlings 7a18. Coffee firm and in fair demand; Rio 12¾a16. Sugar in fair request and firmer; Cuba Muscovado 7⅞; fair to good refining 7¾a7 13-16; refining 7⅜; refined easier and in moderate demand; standard "A" 9¼a9¾. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and trade moderate. Rosin quiet at $1.40a1.47. Spirits turpentine firm at 29½. Wool dull and nominally unchanged. Pork higher and firm, with moderate trade, at $12.65. Lard a shade easier and fairly active at $7.30a7.37½. Whisky nominal at $1.12a1.13. Freights firm.

JUNE 23.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston quiet at 11½, 10½, 9½, net receipts 367 bales; Norfolk quiet at 11⅛, net receipts 553 bales; Baltimore quiet, 11½, 11½, 10½, net receipts none; Boston quiet, 11½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 305 bales; Wilmington dull, 11, 10 7-16, 9½, net receipts 14; Philadelphia quiet, 12½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 230; Savannah quiet, 11½, 10½, 9½, net receipts 153 bales; New Orleans very quiet, 11½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 1,026 bales; Mobile quiet, quotations revised, 11½, 10½, 9½, net receipts 158 bales; Memphis quiet, 11½, net receipts 33 bales; Augusta quiet, 11, 10½, 9½, net receipts 16 bales; Charleston quiet, 11½, 11½, 10½, net receipts 82 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Flour quiet; choice to fancy $6.00a6.25. Wheat nominal at 85a90. Corn quiet at 42. Oats dull at 32. Pork active and higher at $12.50a12.75. Lard steady at $7.00. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders $4 60; sides $7.62½. Bacon stronger; shoulders $5.15; sides $8.20; sugar-cured hams 12a10½. Whisky active and firm at $1.07.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Oats easier; Southern 9a40; Western white 38; mixed 37a38; Pennsylvania 38a39. Provisions higher and firm. Mess pork $12.50. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 4¾a5; clear rib sides 7a7½; packed 5¼a7¾. Bacon—shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8; hams 11a13½. Lard—refined tierce 8¼. Coffee steady; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to prime 12¾a15. Sugar firm; "A" soft 10. Whisky steady at $1.11a.11½. Freights steady.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter $1.10 Corn—No. 2 mixed 38. Oats—No. 2 mixed 32. Pork $11.75a12.00. Lard $6.85. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders 4¼a4½; clear rib $5.27½. Bacon—shoulders $5 25; sides $7.90. Whisky $1.07. Sugar higher; New Orleans 8a8¾. Hogs firm; common $3.25a3.80; butchers $4.40a4.50.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, June 23, 1880

Middling	11⅞
Strict Low Middling	11¼
Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	10
Low Middling Stains	9

Tone of market firm.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

LEN. H. ADAMS,

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, June 22, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ 8 a	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a	10
" " hams	12 a	13
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	7¼a	7½
" " shoulders,	6 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	30
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	70
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	16 a	17
" good "	14 a	17½
Chickens, Spring	20 a	25
Eggs, per dozen	15 a	15
Flour, North Carolina	6 75 a	7 50
Molassses, Cuba	35 a	45
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	12½ ₱ lb.	
" unpeeled	7 "	8
Peas, white, per bushel	1 25 a	
" stock, "	10 0 a	
Pork, North Carolina	6 a	7
Rags, mixed	1¼a	
" cotton	2½	
Sugar, white	10 a	11
" yellow	9 a	10
Syrup, S. H.	25 a	28
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 70 a	
Sweet potatoes	75 a 80	
Timothy hay	1 25 a	
Irish potatoes	1 20 a	
FURS—Otter	5 00	
Mink	75	
Fox	90	
Coon	35	
Muskrat	10	
Rabbits	3	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, June 23.]

The market yesterday closed quiet; unchanged.

Good Middling	11
Middling	10⅞
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10⅜

Receipts for the day, 8 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, June 23.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—With sales of 11 bbls. at 27 cents per gallon, the market at the opening was quoted strong at 27 cents bid and 28 cents asked. Later, prices took a downward turn, and sales of 300 casks were reported at 26½ cents per gallon for regular packages, the market closing dull at these figures without buyers.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at $1.05 for strained and $1.10 for good strained, with sales of 500 bbls. good strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at $2.00 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.70 for yellow dip and $2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet without sales. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	9¾ " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	10 7-16 " "
Middling	11 " "
Good Middling	11¾ " "

PEANUTS.—Last sales reported on a basis of 30c@55 cents for shelling stock, 65@70 cents for ordinary, 75 cents for prim, 85 cents for extra prime, 90@95 for fancy, and $1.00@150 for extra fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits turpentine	515 casks
Rosin	1,444 bbls.
Tar	121 "
Crude turpentine	855 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Jones, A. H. Green and A. M. Powell, under the style of JONES, GREEN & POWELL, having expired by limitation, is dissolved.

The business will be continued at same place by J. A. JONES and A. M. POWELL, under the style of

JONES & POWELL,

to whom all claims should be presented. All those indebted will please make immediate settlement with JONES & POWELL,

Wholesale Grain and Forage Dealers,

ju20-tf. 47 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

—AT—

Jos. P. Gulley's Old Stand,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is full in every branch, including

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.

Coats' Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.

Terms Cash. Prices right.

J. P. GULLEY.

till aug 20

SPRING AND SUMMER.

The largest, most varied and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Carpets, Fancy Goods

EMBROIDERIES,

Laces, Edgings, White Goods, Scotch Lawns, French Twills, Victoria Lawns, Organdies, Swiss Brocade and Muil, India Muslins, Hair Cord Piques, Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Bleach Goods,

Sea Island Cotton Percales,

CHAMBRAY PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, 10¼, BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS,
Colored Damasks for FRUIT CLOTHS
Linen Sheetings,
Irish Linens,
Basket Wove Linen,
Linen and Silk Mixtures for Ladies and Boys' wear,
Lace and Bunting Curtains in sets, 2½ yds., 3½, and 4 yds.
GLOVES, KID, (OUR OWN MAKE)
LISLE, LACE MITTS.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!!

BUNTINGS, all colors, all widths.
Lace Buntings, French Debeges,
Mohair Debeges, Dentelles,
Segonia Suitings,
Silk and Linen and Silk and Wool Mixtures,
Poplins, Irish Poplins,

English Bombazines,

MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,
BRILLIANTINES.

LAWNS, LAWNS,

Fast colors, good styles, 6¼c.

Calicoes, Calicoes!

THE BEST | THE BEST

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO'S.

No. 30, Fayetteville Street,

july 1, '80 Raleigh, N. C

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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DUFUR & CO.,

63 N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

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STEAM ENGINES.

ENGINES FOR GINNI

SAW MILLS,

Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Machinery Generally.

May 11d&wly.

W. E. TANNER & CO.,

METROPOLITAN

IRON WORKS,

6th and 7th, and Canal Streets,

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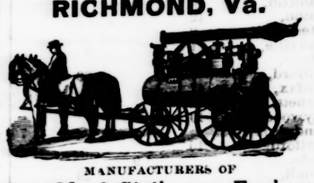

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Portable & Stationary Engines,

BOILERS.

SAW MILLS,

AND OTHER MACHINERY.

Our Patent Spark Extinguisher

IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE

Williamson & Upchurch, Raleigh, N. C.; W. B. Griffith & Co., Charlotte; Price & Co., Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.; K. R. Baugham, Rich Square, N. C., Gen'l Agent in Eastern North Carolina; A. B. Hill, Agent, Scotland Neck; W. P. Baugham, Agent, Washington, N. C.; W. A. Barber, Agent, Edenton, N. C.; Col. Jno. Ashford, Agent, Clinton, N. C.

mh31-1y-d&w.

GROCERIES.

Groceries, Groceries.

We would respectfully inform our patrons and friends, and the public generally, that we keep constantly on hand a large supply of heavy groceries and farmers supplies, consisting of

CORN,
HAY,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
CUBA MOLASSES,
BULK MEAT,
SALT,
LARD,
SUGAR
CURED and N. C. HAMS.
N. C. CUT HERRINGS,
PLOWS,
CASTINGS,
COTTON HOES, &c.,

Indeed everything usually kept in a wholesale grocery and supply store, which we will sell low for cash, or on

CROP TIME

when satisfactory arrangements can be made. We are also agents for Hyman's and Dancy's and Baker's Standard Ammoniated Phosphates. Persons wishing such goods will please call and see us or send their orders.

We solicit consignments of country produce, which we will sell on commission and make prompt returns.

JOHNSON & WIGGS,

Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD J. HARDIN,

GROCER,

Fayetteville, Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

DEALER IN

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN ALES,

PORTERS, CANNED GOODS, FANCY GROCERIES, AND FIRST

CLASS PROVISIONS

GENERALLY.

STEAM ENGINES.

NG AND THRESHING.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE,

Cheap, Safe and Durable.

Power and Hand Presses,

Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.

Hydraulic and Screw

TOBAC O PRESSES.

Send for Circulars.

TAPPY & STEEL,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Raleigh Machinery Agency

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.

THE TALBOTT ENGINES.

More than one thousand Talbott Engines have been sold in North Carolina, and every one has given perfect satisfaction. Our Engines are pronounced by experts and engineers the very height of perfection, and when critically compared, side by side or point by point, with any other Portable Engines, the verdict is always unanimous in our favor. Notice our convenient and well-proportioned Fire Box and see for yourself that it greatly exceeds other makes in special features of advantage, hence comes easy firing, plenty of steam, even with poor fuel, and no "straining" or burning out to keep up the power. Notice the complete water front, water bottom and water sides, all around the Fire Box, by which every particle of heat is utilized. Observe the beautiful model and perfect symmetry of every part, and especially the elegant workmanship and thoroughness with which every part and piece is put together; the extra quality of every pound of material in it; its perfect safety from fire or explosion; the extra fine quality of trimmings used. In a word, go over our Engines from end to end, from top to bottom, and you will see a strictly first-class Engine, an Engine that we will guarantee to be the best sold in this country.

Purchasers cannot expect to buy first-class Engines for the same money that they can get the "Cheap John," red, green and blue engines at, but we have always found our purchasers among the intelligent class that want the BEST and are willing to pay a little more for it at the outset, than a second, third or fourth-rate engine would cost, knowing that the BEST will prove the CHEAPEST in the long run. Low price means low quality, with low performance and high repairs. Quality always descends faster than price.

All our Machinery is fully and specifically warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manufacturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same terms as manufacturers.

WAYNE ALLCOTT,

Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

je23-tjy2 RALEIGH, N. C.

ALLEN & CRAM,

Iron and Brass Founders

AND MACHINISTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:

ENGINES,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.

THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.

It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.

Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.

ALLEN & CRAM,

may 5—1y Raleigh, N. C.

SCHOOLS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The 77th term of this School begins Thursday, September 9th, 1880.

For catalogue address the Rector,

REV. BENNETT SMEDES.

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BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

Established in 1793.

Is now pre-eminent among Southern Boarding Schools for boys in age, numbers and area of patronage. The 173d Session begins July 29th. For catalogue giving full particulars, address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM,

je10-6w. Superintendent.

Simonton Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tuesday, August 25th. Board and tuition in English $85 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

Address MRS. E. N. GRANT,

June 8—tf. Principal.

PATAPSCO INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Sarah N. Randolph, of Edge Hill, Virginia, Principal. This well-known School for Young Ladies and Children, will open September 15th. It offers unusual facilities for a finished education. For circulars, address the Principal, Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Md. je19-1m.

F. B. HILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Family Grocer,

AND DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Cor. Wilmington and Hargett Sts.,

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LYNCH SELECT SCHOOL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., Principal.
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FALL SESSION BEGINS AUG. 4TH.

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BUILDERS AND

W. J. ELLINGTON,
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House Building of every

AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHI PLAN

SASH, DOORS

AT PRICES BEYO

Estimates and Plans promptly fur t oct1 '80

FISHING TACKLE.

Important to

PRICES REDUCED O

Our stock is now complete, wholesale ished and water proof oiled cotton and our stock before you purchase. We buy best and latest make, on all of which we than 60) of the finest American and Eng collection of Japanese Bamboo Reed Poles lot of our country reed poles, cheap gill Small size Virginia Bacon Hams, notbing

L. D. & W. R. WOMBLE,

may 19 to july 9 '80.

HARDWARE.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

"PEERLESS"

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best in the World.

WATER COOLERS,
FLY TRAPS.
IMPROVED FLY FANS.

FISHING TACKLE.

Childrens' Carriages.

BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

SQUARE DEALING.

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HARDWARE.

jan 27 '81

Our Cotton Hoes

ARE WARRANTED

THE BEST HOES MADE!

Lasting Twice as Long as Almost any Hoe on the Market.

These celebrated Hoes are forged shank and hoe, from a solid piece of extra refined cast steel. The shank is not welded to the hoe, but solid with the blade.

These Hoes have been known in the United States for OVER FORTY YEARS. Were first introduced in North Carolina eight years ago by

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Since which time they have sold over *Two Thousand Dozen*. Each and every Hoe warranted to give satisfaction. Trades supplied.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL,
Which will not explode.
THE "ALL RIGHT"—THE BEST
Cook stove made.
LAFLIN & RAND GUNPOWDER,
Orange Mining and Blasting Powders.
AVERELL CHEMICAL PAINTS
Mixed for use.
BOLLES' COTTON & TOBACCO HOES.
THE CELEBRATED SHAPELY
Steam Engine.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WHITE PINE
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. Full stock always on hand.
ST. LOUIS BUCK
White Lead in Oil.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES
Full stock always

LIME AND CEMENTS.

BLACKSMITH'S
Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.
RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS,
Largest stock in the South.
HENRY DISSTON & SON'S
Hand Saws and other Tools, their make.
HARDWARE of every description.

J. C. BREWSTER,

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated X X Canvas Cot!

Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sport men, &c.

PRICES { $2.50 / 3.00 / 3.50

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A FULL STOCK OF

REFRIGERATORS,
FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS,
FLORAL SETS,
FLOWER POTS,
FRUIT JARS, &c.

Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.

HARDWARE,
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NGLES, SCROLL WORK, TURNING, ING.

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FISHING TACKLE.

Fishermen!

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and retail, cotton, grass, linen, raw, fin silk braid lines. Don't fail to look over direct from the manufacturers and get the have reduced prices. All sizes (and less lish brands of Fish Hooks; also the finest ever brought to this market, and a large nett and seine twine, always on hand. better for a hungry fisherman.

Grocers and Leather Dealers,

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DRUGGISTS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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WM. SIMPSON,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS

—AND—

Agricultural Chemicals.

Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Braces, Trusses, &c.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Field and Garden Seeds

JUST RECEIVED.

Fertilizers for Farmers.

Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the

Home Manufactur of Fe tilizers,

which are offered at low pri s and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. may 20 '80 tf

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

The Most Healing, Soothing and Refreshing External Application in the World.

It rapidly heals Ulcers, Old Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Itching Piles and other itching affections that have been the tortures of a lifetime, thus affording unspeakable gratification to thousands; Burns, Scalds, Wounds and Festers; all Itching and Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all Affections of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of poisonous remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by CUTICURA SOAP, which is a part of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a powerful purifying agent and liver stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases, which maintain and foster diseases of the skin and scalp. je22 tnov 5

L. H. ADAMS,

"HEADQUARTERS,"

COTTON FACTOR,

Guano & Commission Merchant,

The only wholesale paper house in the State. News, Manilla, and all kinds of wrapping paper for sale. Pays highest price for good cotton rags.

Keeps a full line of Dry Goods and Groceries, such as to supply the demands of both city and country homes. jel7-tjy1.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. W. FRAPS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

—AGENT FOR—

TOM COOPER'S

LAUREL VALLEY

CENTENNIAL OLD RYE

—AND—

Wheat Whisky.

A large lot always on hand, from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be the

Finest Whisky made in the South

Persons wishing STRICTLY PURE SPIRITS, for medical or other purposes, can get any size package, from 3 to 50 gallons, by addressing

T. N. COOPER,
Eagle Mills P. O.,
je22 tsel. Iredell county, N. C.

LAGER BEER

I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to

MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,

brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation.

JACOB SEEGER,

2315 German street Baltimore, Md,

jan 31 '81

RAILROADS.

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R.R.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:54
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:35	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11 17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8 40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9 22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9 26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10 42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11 10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11 19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11 46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11 59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton,	P. M. 12 13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12 29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12 38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12 54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,

Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	.....
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m	.....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday	8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday	10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

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Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

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